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WASHINGTON.

THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD POSTAL CARS.

THE POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—THE INDIAN TRUSTS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Post Office Department have heard nothing from Mr. Hinckley, of the Wilmington Road, and his cars go through without interruption. From this fact the Post Office authorities conclude that Mr. Hinckley has abandoned his case. An additional reason for this conclusion is that he has not confined his postal cars to his own road and awaited the tender of the mails, but has sent them to New-York and Washington, respectively, an act which, it is supposed, is to be considered as a tender of the cars to the Government.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The decision of the Attorney General, yesterday, in the matter of the mail contracts of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and of the additional subsidy, does not enable that company to receive any of the additional subsidy from the Treasury, for the reason that the Post Office Department has no money for that purpose. At the session of Congress which granted this additional subsidy an appropriation of $375,000 was made on account of this company. None of this money, however, was paid to the company, as Postmaster General Creswell was of the opinion that the contract should be declared void on account of the non-completion of the steamers. This action and the consideration of the subject by Congress had the effect to prevent any drafts upon the appropriation, which, at the end of the last fiscal year, under the new law concerning unexpended balances, was covered into the Treasury. As at the last session of Congress no additional sum was appropriated on account of this subsidy, the company can derive no immediate benefit from the opinion of the Attorney General, and no future advantage, unless Congress at the next session shall make another appropriation.

INDIAN TRUST ACCOUNTS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury Department officially notified the Secretary of the Interior that the interest account on the securities held by him as Trustee for the various Indian tribes had been adjusted on the books of the Treasury Department, and found to agree with his account current, and that the account was, therefore, balanced upon the books of the Treasury. The same report was made with reference to the Indian stock account of the Secretary of the Interior, which covers upward of five millions of dollars of United States stocks held by him as trustee for the benefit of the several tribes. During the panic, last Fall, when United States stocks had declined to a very low figure, there being on hand about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of uninvested funds belonging to this account, purchases of bonds were made with the same under the law, which now show the very handsome net profit to the fund of thirty thousand dollars. These regular semi-annual settlements of this trust account have been insisted upon by Secretary Delano since he has been in office. It was formerly the custom to settle them only at the close of each Secretary's term of office, and it has happened in consequence that some Secretaries have gone out of office, and been thereafter notified of large balances against them, caused solely by errors in the accounts which had not previously been discovered for want of examination and adjustment. Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, will call upon the President to-morrow at Long Branch on official business.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

There have been but two applications for new Western banks this month, and they aggregate only a capital of $100,000. The retirement of currency has thus far exceeded the amount of new circulation. Within a few days the National Bank of Missouri, located at St. Louis, has surrendered its circulation and retired its bonds to the amount of $950,000.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

It is stated that Major Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury, in his recent visit to New-York, discovered some new and very important evidence in the matter of the safe burglary. Major Wilson, without embodying it in a report, has already made known the nature of this evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury. Major Wilson, on his return from Illinois next week, will commence his formal report in the safe burglary matter. The Secretary, however, still adheres to his declared purpose not to take any final action on the subject until after the conclusion of the investigation by the District Grand Jury.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Past Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut has been ordered to the Kansas; Ensign Joel A. Barber to the Michigan; Ensign W. H. E. Nasser and Midshipmen A. H. Cobb and Charles E. McDonald to the Powhatan; Carpenter John L. Davis to the Brooklyn. Lieut. Commander Morton W. Sanders has been detached from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Portsmouth; Lieut. Commander Lewis Clark from the Portsmouth and ordered to return home and report for duty at the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. Wm. W. Mead from the Michigan, and ordered to the Canandaigua; Master Wm. F. Potter, from the Iroquois, and granted three months leave of absence; Midshipman James M. Wright, from the Palos, and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Charles F. Gined has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Naval Depot at Hong Kong, China, and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster George F. Bemis has been detached from the Kansas and ordered to return home; Carpenter C. T. Ward, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to return home.

THE BUREAU OF STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Inspector General Smith, of the Bureau of Steam-boat Inspection service, that his resignation would be accepted. The cause of this step was on account of expenditures for experiments on boilers at Sandy Hook, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn., the Secretary holding that no good has been accomplished by such experiments, and besides, four other members of the board to examine into the causes of boiler explosions disagreed with Gen. Smith as to the manner of making experiments. The appropriation for these experiments was $100,000, of which $60,000 have been expended. Supervising Inspector General Smith this afternoon resigned that position, to take effect on the 1st of September.

THE REDEMPTION DIVISION.

The redemption division of the Treasury Department has now seventy clerks employed in the business of counting and assorting the notes sent by the banks for redemption. The office is well systematized, and in a few days the banks will begin regularly to receive returns from the remittances forwarded by them to the Treasury for redemption.

THE CINCINNATI POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Interior, this morning, approved of the plans for the new Post Office and Custom-house at Cincinnati, and have directed Supervising Architect Mullett to proceed with the work. The cost of the building is limited to $3,500,000. The building, which will be located between Walnut and Main streets, with the principal elevation on Fifth street, will have a front on that street of 350 feet, and 160 feet on Walnut and Main street. It will be four stories high and constructed of Hurricane Island granite, and will be finished in the course of five years.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MINT.

The Superintendent of the New-Orleans Mint is here making arrangements to recommence operations, but owing to the smallness of the Congressional appropriation they will, for the present, be confined to assaying only. No business has been performed at that mint since June 26, 1861, when the Confederate authorities took the property of the United States.

CHANGES IN REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The following changes in officers of the Revenue Marine service have been made: First Lieut. H. T. Blake has been detailed from the steamer Grant, and placed on waiting orders; First Lieut. L. G. Shepard is detached from the steamer Hamilton, and assigned to the Grant, at New-York; Second Lieut. Geo. H. Gooding is detached from the Grant, and placed on waiting orders; Second Lieut. David A. Hall is detached from the steamer Boutwell, and assigned to the Grant, at New-York; First Assistant Engineer A. J. Dally is assigned to the Richard Rush.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

David S. Houston, Special Treasury Agent, stationed at Philadelphia, but now absent in Europe without leave, will be removed from the Government service. E. Goddard is to be appointed Special Treasury Agent, and will be assigned to duty on the Pacific coast. H. S. Martin is assigned to duty as Treasury Agent in Philadelphia. S. G. Trott, Special Agent at Charleston, will be removed. Governeur Morris was to-day appointed Special Treasury Agent at San Francisco in place of Mr. Morrill.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND ORDERS.

Capt. John J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of Major of the Fifth Cavalry, vice Crittenden, deceased, and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Arizona; First Lieut. Adam Kreamer, Sixth Cavalry, has been promoted to the grade of Captain, vice Upham, and ordered to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. By direction of the President, the order accepting the resignation of Second Lieut. Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry, has been revoked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,936,395; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,755,000; coin, $71,572,549; including in coin certificates, $33,628,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE POSTMASTER AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The President has reappointed Thomas Coggeshall Postmaster at Newport, R. I., his term having expired.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano returned to the city to-day with his family, and will remain in charge of the Interior Department for a few days.

OAKLAND BEACH REGATTA.

FIRST DAY—LARGE CONCOURSE OF SPECTATORS—THE RACE BETWEEN BIGLIN, MORRIS, AND TEN EYCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OAKLAND BEACH, R. I., Aug. 6.—The first annual regatta held by the proprietors of Oakland Beach, commenced this afternoon. Oakland Beach has a magnificent water front of about a mile, facing Narragansett Bay southward, and is bounded on the east and west by coves a mile in length. Two rowing courses were laid out by competent surveyors, one in the eastern cove, in case a storm should arise and disturb the broad surface of the bay, the other stretching across the yet perfectly calm and beautiful sheet of water in front of the premises, affording a full view of the races to an immense concourse of people who had assembled to witness them. This course presents the greatest possible attraction, having a perfectly straight shore, and there being no limit to its width. Oakland Beach is a charming Summer resort, established within two years, and the people of Providence, Bristol, Newport, and Fall River have selected it as their favorite picnic and excursion ground. It is very tastefully laid out, and offers a great variety of amusements to those who seek enjoyment, as well as health, and the epicures find in this spot a perfect Eden. Clam bakes, noted far and wide, and shore dinners, consisting of choice varieties of baked fish, chowders, and other favorite courses, are consumed in incredible quantities. The hotel, overflowing with permanent guests, is a most complete and well appointed house, and has great facilities of communication, for our former favorites, the steamers Long Branch and Jesse Hoyt, ply between this place and Providence, making three round trips each every day. Thursday morning, the first regatta day, dawned in calm splendor over this superb marine picture, the glorious bay being undisturbed by even the faintest ripple, and continuing so during the entire forenoon. John Biglin and James Ten Eyck were out, bright and early, for a practice spin, showing up in good form. Evan Morris took a pull over the course a half hour later, and his powerful physique and easy deportment soon made him a favorite with many who had not yet made a choice. At 10:15 the steamer Long Branch brought a load of human freight which severely tested her carrying capacity. Among the arrivals were Keater, McReady, and Rathbone, three of the competitors in the amateur scullers' race; also the Faulkner-Regan crew, of Boston, who reported that their boat had been wrecked on the train. The prospects of a good four-oared race were now rather dubious. Mr. A. F. Dexter, the agent of the People's Steamboat Company, immediately telegraphed for a four-oared boat, which is expected in time for the race to-morrow. Every boat arriving carried all it could hold, and large steamers came from Newport, Fall River, and Bristol. There were at least 10,000 people assembled on the beach early in the afternoon, but unfortunately the wind shifted, and a pretty stiff breeze from the sea made the course unfit for shell-rowing. The course in the cove was immediately prepared, but a heavy thunder-shower drove the people under shelter. Toward 4 o'clock the weather cleared again, and the professional scullers' race was called.

THE RACE.

The course in the cove is a mile in length. The race being four miles, it became necessary to make three turns. At 4:10:30 Evan Morris, John Biglin, and James Ten Eyck drew in line. Biglin, having won the choice of position, took the eastern shore, Morris the centre, and Ten Eyck the west. Biglin, as usual, got off with a lead, which he held for nearly a quarter of a mile, Morris overhauling him at this point and going rapidly to the front, Ten Eyck, apparently saving himself, bringing up the rear. On the last quarter of the first mile Biglin, making a handsome spurt, again passed Morris, and turned his stake in six minutes two and a quarter seconds, Morris following, five seconds later, and Ten Eyck turning as Morris straightened up. Morris now rapidly opened a gap of four lengths, Ten Eyck about a quarter of a length behind Biglin, making a splendid race. Morris was now rowing thirty-two long powerful strokes to the minute, Biglin thirty-four, Ten Eyck thirty-three. Morris made his second turn in 14:11¼, and when straightened out on his third mile he led Biglin by four lengths, Ten Eyck being as far astern of the latter. Within a third of a mile of the upper stake-boat there is a point of land projecting into the water, which Morris had evidently forgotten, as he only saved himself from going aground by a short stop and rapid turn, just clearing Biglin, who was now pressing him hard. On the third turn Biglin passed so close to Morris' stake that the latter was compelled to hold water to allow Biglin to pass without fouling. Biglin and Morris then turned nearly together, but Ten Eyck, for some reason did not turn his stake. Having saved 200 yards, he led Morris to within 200 yards of the finish, Biglin being eight lengths behind. Morris, making a brilliant spurt at the finish, crossed the line abreast of Ten Eyck, in 27:24¼. Biglin's time being 27:41¾. It being late, and the people anxious to return home, the other races will be added to to-morrow's programme, which consists of a skiff race, amateur sculls, and a professional four-oared race. Referee, F. J. Engelhardt; starter, O. M. Remington; Judges, Newton Dexter and W. H. Carpenter.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE OHIO DISASTER.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND REMARKABLE ESCAPES—THE BOAT WITHIN THIRTY YARDS OF LAND—THEORY OF THE CAUSE—A NEGRO THIEF'S REVENGE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—In addition to those reported lost off the steamer Pat Rogers yesterday, the following are now believed to have been drowned: Anna Cook and two children of Simon Gestner, of Cincinnati; the wife and child of Dr. Gibbons, of Madison, Ind.; A. M. Bolls, of North Carolina; James Smith, a deck hand. F. M. Stone, of North Carolina, was badly burned; also John J. Hughes, the mate. They arrived in the city last night. The greatest misfortune consisted in the fact that the fire occurred in that particular part of the river, for just there the river was at such a stage that it was impossible for the boat to reach the shore, drawing as much water as she did. The limit of the time between the first alarm and the time when everybody had left the boat is said to have been twenty minutes. At the time there was dry land on the starboard side only thirty yards distant, but a wall of flame intervened. On the larboard side the land was a long distance away. The wind was blowing toward the nearest shore, and drove the flames in that direction. Many of those who got to the nearest shore are disfigured for life, the exposed part of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

THRILLING INCIDENTS.

One of the most thrilling and miraculous escapes was that of Miss L. J. Williams, of Louisville, who threw away her valise and extra clothing, and after securing the services of a gentleman in throwing overboard a crate of peaches, she leaped in the water after it with a life-preserver. When she attempted to cling to the crate it revolved like a reel, and for two terrible hours she struggled with the crate, and had just closed her eyes in despair when she was drawn into a skiff by Mr. Huff, who rendered valuable services in several other cases.

Miss Rawden, of Louisville, jumped from the boat toward the Indiana shore, and the hungry tongues of flame licking along the surface of the water horribly burned her head and face. She had no life-preserver, and only secured one end of a plank by clinging to the pantaloon-leg of a man who swam past her. She says that while moving through the water several gasping, drowning wretches extended their hands toward her, some even grasping her hair, tearing it out by the handful.

The last living object seen on board of the boat was a little child, three or four years of age, running about screaming with fright, surrounded by the flames, and its legs, arms, and face, exposed to the terrible heat.

The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger, and monopolizing all available means of support. Two colored men and one white man rowed away in a life-boat that could have been made to convey twenty or thirty persons to the shore.

THE SEARCH FOR BODIES.

The river is being dragged for bodies. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, four bodies had been recovered. One was the barber, Minor Muntz; one a young lady, supposed to be from Covington, Ky., and the other two an unknown man and woman.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED—WHOLE LOSS OF LIFE PROBABLY TWENTY-FIVE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The bodies of Ferdinand Netter, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Cook, of Madison, Ind., have been recovered from the river at the scene of the Pat Rogers disaster near Aurora.

The number on board, all told, is supposed to have been from seventy-two to seventy-five persons. The exact list cannot be had. The reports of the lost have ranged from sixteen to twenty-eight persons. Probably twenty-five is the number nearest the fact. Citizens and the passengers do not attach blame to the Captain and officers. At all events, it has not been expressed. Suspense and uncertainty as to the fate of the missing have added intensity to the painful interest felt in the calamity here. At this time forty-five persons are known to have been saved.

THE DISASTER SUPPOSED TO BE AN ACT OF VENGEANCE BY A NEGRO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—The possible origin of the fire on the steamer Pat Rogers is given here as follows: About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by the watchman on the Rogers, who fired at him, but missed him. This negro took deck passage on the Rogers when she left this wharf on Tuesday, and was heard to say to several negroes before starting that he would make it "hot as hell for that watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati." The opinion is expressed by one of the officials of the line here that this negro set the boat on fire and cut the tiller-rope.

THE UDDERZOOK CASE.

EFFORTS TO CREATE A DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF THE PARDONING BOARD.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 6.—The counsel of Udderzook have forwarded a petition to Harrisburg setting forth that ten or more witnesses were ready and waiting in Baltimore for instructions from counsel there to come and testify in behalf of Udderzook, but failed to receive notice. A letter signed, "William Louis Schley" has been sent, in which he says: "The testimony proposed to be furnished before was the signature of W. E. Udderzook to the semi-annual return of names Lodge No. 26, Independent Order of Mechanics, in which his genuine signature appears, on the 30th of June, 1873" With this testimony it is proposed to prove an alibi and create doubt in the minds of the Pardoning Board. But it can have little weight, for it is already disposed of by the testimony of Samuel C. Jefferis, who at the trial swore that he entertained Udderzook at his hotel on the night of June 30, and he is supported in his testimony by Harvey Townley, who testified: "I saw the prisoner at Jennerville on the 30th of June, in the evening." Besides the testimony of Townley, Mr. Jefferis is supported by many witnesses who knew Udderzook well, and swore that they saw him with a stranger on the fatal night of June 30. The extent of the petitions, as far as signers are concerned, is as follows: For commutation, 1,322; for pardon, 304; Baltimore petitions, 41; total, 1,667.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF PARDONS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—Application was made this morning to the Board of Pardons in behalf of Wm. E. Udderzook, of Chester County, and Ambrose E. Lynch, of Allegheny County, for a commutation of the death sentence in their cases to imprisonment for a term of years, or for life. The board determined that they had no power to recommend, nor the Governor to commute, the sentences until the other members of the board provided by the Constitution shall be installed in office, viz., the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, but they consented to hear parties in conjunction with the Governor on the 8th day of October, in an argument to show cause why the death-warrant should not issue in both these cases. As the final decision in the Udderzook case was only rendered in July, more time was asked to prepare their petition, and the 8th of October was thereupon fixed.

DROWNED AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 6.—C. W. George, of Baltimore, a lumber merchant, who arrived at the Ocean House Wednesday, went in bathing to-day, and was not heard from until his dead body was taken out of the water near the light-house at 5 o'clock. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY—A HEAVY VOTE AND MEAGRE RETURNS—FIGHTING AT WILMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The election has been quiet throughout the State, with one exception. A heavy vote has been polled.

Advices through Democratic sources report Democratic gains in Johnston County of 400, and 250 in Rowan, over the Governor's vote of 1872.

Craven gives Purnell 1,500 majority.

There was severe fighting in Wilmington, and several are reported killed and wounded.

In Halifax County, the Republicans gain 64 at Weldon and 7 at Enfield.

In Franklin County, at Franklinton, the Republicans gain 40.

LATER.—Wake County is close. The Democrats gain 149 in Raleigh. The whole ticket is in doubt in the county. All the negro candidates probably defeated.

The Democrats gain 60 in two townships in Nash County. Ruffin and Bason, Independents, are ahead in Alamance County, at company shops. The Democrats gain 100 in Charlotte. Schenck, the Democratic candidate for Judge, polls the full party vote.

Hyman, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Second District; Davis, Democrat, in the Fourth District, by 500 majority.

Pool, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, probably carries the State by 5,000 majority.

Civil rights has effectually drawn the line of color between the parties. The total vote is not as large as the Governor's in 1872, and the Legislature is doubtless Democratic. Wayne elects the whole Democratic ticket.

Democratic advices from Bladen, Robeson, Brunswick, and New-Hanover defeat Russell for Judge of the Fourth District, and McKoy for Congress in the Third District.

The disturbance in Wilmington threatens more serious results. The city is not quiet at this hour (1 A. M.)

Durham, Orange County, gives forty Democratic gain. The Democrats now claim Wake County for all their ticket, excepting the Sheriff.

Ruffin, Independent, for Judge, is running well in Orange.

THE TROUBLE IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, Judges, and Solicitors, members of the General Assembly, and county officers took place in this State to-day. In this city the election passed off very quietly until nearly the time for the polls to close, when James Heaton, a Republican politician, created a disturbance, and successfully resisted the power of the city to arrest him for some time, being backed by a negro mob of several hundred. The whites took no part in it. The negroes now fill the streets, and the excitement runs high. A few precinct returns received show Democratic gains on the vote of Merrimon and Caldwell in 1872, which will be the basis of calculation. The great interest here centres on the election of Judge of the Fourth District, the opposing candidate being Daniel L. Russell, Republican, the present incumbent, and A. A. McKay, Democrat.

THE DISTURBANCE AT ROCKY POINT STILL IN PROGRESS AT LAST ACCOUNTS—WILMINGTON QUIET AGAIN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Partial returns from the Fourth Judicial District leave but little doubt of the election of McKoy, Conservative Judge, over Russell, Republican, by several hundred majority. Prominent Republicans here concede the defeat of their State ticket.

A fight occurred this evening at Rocky Point, fourteen miles from here, between about 100 negroes and thirty whites. Two whites were seriously injured. The fight was still going on at last accounts.

Returns received render it almost certain that the Conservatives carry the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Congressional Districts, with the chances largely in their favor in the First and Fourth Districts. The best estimates give them seven out of the eight Congressmen, which is a gain of two members.

Returns from every precinct thus far received, except two, show Conservative gains on the vote of 1872, when the Republican majority in the State was less than 2,000.

Indications all favor the election of Stephen D. Pool, Conservative, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A negro mob attempted to capture a white man who had taken refuge in a store in Market street. For an hour or two the danger of a collision between the whites and blacks was so great that the whites formed in line of battle on Front street, between Market and Princess, and awaited the expected attack. The negro mob was finally dispersed by a large force of special Police.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 5,000 TO 10,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The State election to-day passed off quietly as far as heard from. Democratic gains are reported in every section. There is a large Democratic gain in this city and precincts adjoining over the vote of 1872. The State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by a vote variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000, with seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight.

KANSAS.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT CONVENTION AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—At last evening's session of the Independent State Convention the following declarations of principles were presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the delegates and representatives of the people of Kansas, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion and earnestly uniting in the common purpose to secure needed reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations of principles:

First—That all political power is inherent in the people; that no Government is worthy of preservation, or should be upheld, which does not derive its powers from the consent of the governed; that by equal and just laws the rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness shall be secured to all men without distinction of race, color, or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and that to this end the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of States, and the Union of States must be preserved.

Second—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is indispensable to that balance of power on which the perfection of our political fabric depends.

Third—That the conduct of the present Administration in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of public good; in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance; in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority; in its disgraceful partiality for and the reward of unworthy favorites; in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its incapacity to meet the questions of the day and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history; and the highest consideration of duty requires the American people in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty to correct these accumulations of evil and bring the Government back to its ancient landmark of patriotism and economy.

Fourth—That the faith of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt must be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted.

Fifth—That we demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and that the Government shall issue a legal-tender currency direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for Government bonds, bearing the lowest possible rate of interest, and which currency shall be receivable both for public and private dues.

Sixth—That we favor the repeal of the tariff on lumber; that the tariff on the common necessities of life be abolished, or reduced to the lowest possible figure, and that the tax on incomes be restored.

Seventh—That the act of the Legislature of Kansas in March, 1866, by which 5,000 acres of land dedicated forever to the school fund by section 3, article 8, of our State Constitution, was divided among and appropriated to four railroad corporations is unconstitutional, and this land still in right and equity belongs to the State school fund, and the next Legislature ought to pass an act repealing the act of March, 1866, and directing the Attorney General of the State to cancel all patents and other conveyances made to said land under the authority of said act.

Eighth—That we hereby extend our sympathy to settlers on the Osage lands and to homestead settlers whose titles are contested by railroad companies, and we hereby declare that the Reform Party in Kansas will use every honest means to aid these people in their struggle for their homes.

Ninth—That railroad corporations should be made subservient to public good; that while we shall discountenance any action calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprises, or work injustice to these invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization, yet we demand such constitutional legislation upon this subject, both State and Federal, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion.

Tenth—That we denounce the passage of the act of the last Congress vesting certain powers in the courts of the District of Columbia as an outrage, tending to destroy the liberty of citizens and the sovereignty of States, and we demand that our Senators and Representatives in Congress at the next session vote for its unconditional repeal.

Eleventh—That in view of the widespread corruption that has permeated Kansas, in every department of its Government, since its organization as a State, we will support no man for office merely because he is the nominee of a party, but to obtain our votes in every instance he must possess the Jeffersonian standard of fitness—honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution.

Twelfth—That the frequent cases of malfeasance in office which have been developed within the last four years upon the part of State and County officials, the losses sustained by the people through the defalcation of County Treasurers imperatively demands such legislation as will give to taxpayers, for funds paid into State and County Treasuries, all the interest accruing thereon; and we denounce it an act of criminal neglect in the Legislature having failed to provide for the speedy removal of defaulting Treasurers from office, and their punishment for malfeasance therein.

Thirteenth—That we enter our protest against the Indian policy as now administered, subjecting, as it does, our citizens to butchery and all the horrors of savage warfare.

Fourteenth—That we are in favor of the election of the President, Vice President, and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

The convention adjourned until 8 A. M. to-day without making any nominations.

THE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The following nominations for State officers were made by the Independent Convention to-day: For Governor, J. Cusey; Lieutenant Governor, E. Harrington; Secretary of State, Nelson Abbott; Treasurer, C. F. Koester; Auditor, G. P. Smith; Attorney General, J. P. Hall; Superintendent of Public Schools, H. P. Norton; Associate Justice, W. P. Dorthilt. The nomination of candidates for Congress was left to the people of the several districts.

After the adjournment of the State Convention the Independent Convention of this Congressional district met, and nominated M. J. Parrott, of Leavenworth. Conventions for the Second and Third Districts will be held next month.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF EX-CONGRESSMAN BROMWELL, OF ILLINOIS.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—The Republican Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to an informal ballot for Delegate. Judge Belford, in a stirring speech, positively declined the nomination. The delegates from the northern counties then united upon H. P. H. Bromwell, formerly Congressman from Illinois, who was nominated upon the first formal ballot by a vote of 174 to 76, the latter for George M. Chillicote, the favorite of the southern counties. After the nomination Mr. Bromwell made a long political speech, accepting the nomination. He was followed by Messrs. Chillicote, Bennett, Teller, and other prominent representatives of the different Republican factions, all pledging Mr. Bromwell their hearty support.

The platform adopted was very brief and noncommittal, and makes no allusion to the Administration nor to Territorial officials, counsels the ignoring of personal differences and local disagreements, and recommends a united effort for the success of the candidate.

The Convention at noon adjourned *sine die.*

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO MEET AT BATON ROUGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee having changed the place of meeting of the convention from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, the Committee of Seventy met last evening, and issued an address to the people of all parties opposed to the Kellogg Government, requesting them to elect delegates to the convention, which will decide upon the conduct of the campaign.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—In the Republican State Convention to-day the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of giving a half vote to each contesting faction of the Tenth Ward, and advised a similar disposition of the other contesting delegations. Pending discussion on the report the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The proceedings were interrupted by fisticuffs, in which about a dozen persons were engaged. No serious damage was done.

TENNESSEE.

THE ELECTIONS—NO DISTURBANCE—A HEAVY VOTE.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The election is progressing very quietly. Not a single disturbance has occurred at the polls thus far, and there is less drunkenness than has ever been seen on election day. The indications are that a very heavy vote will be polled. Business is almost entirely suspended.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The election to-day passed off unusually quiet. Business was generally suspended. It is generally conceded the Conservatives have swept the city, and will carry the county for their entire ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The official vote will not be known before to-morrow evening.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6—Midnight.—It is believed now that the Democratic ticket carried the city by over 2,000 majority, and that the majority in the county will reach 3,000. Telegrams from the surrounding counties show heavy Democratic gains.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6.—The election returns are coming in slowly. Official returns from five wards and ten districts give Cooper, for Chancellor, 684 majority over both competitors, Brien and McClain. The entire Democratic ticket for this county has been elected by from 1,200 to 1,800 majority.

MICHIGAN.

CONVENTION TO ORGANIZE A NATIONAL REFORM PARTY.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 6.—A convention to organize a National Reform Party for Michigan met in this city to-day and was participated in by men of all political creeds. About 100 persons were present, prominent among whom were Hon. Austin Blair, R. Strickland, J. P. Cook, and M. D. Wilbur. Resolutions declaring war on the existing Governmental wrongs, favoring single Presidential terms, sound currency and a return to a specie basis, State rights, moderate taxation, legislative control of railways, condemning the refusal of the State Treasurer to make public the securities for loans from the State, and on railroad passes to State officials, were adopted. A State Central Committee was appointed, who will call a delegated convention to nominate a ticket.

MEXICO.

ROBBER BANDS BROKEN UP—THE POWER TO EXPEL OBNOXIOUS ALIENS—RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, via HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The band of robbers who have infested the State of Guanajuata has been dispersed, and its celebrated chief, Ignacio Urbano, has been killed. The Galvez band of robbers in Tepic has also been dispersed, and six of its members killed and one taken prisoner.

The *Diario* (official) says that the Legislature of Guerrero, in conceding to the Governor of that State the right of expelling pernicious foreigners, exceeded their functions, this faculty being the exclusive right of the President of the Republic.

Señor Uriarte, the representative of Guatemala, has been officially received on the best of terms by the Government. There is still a small difficulty pending between the two Republics relating to the boundary line. Some of the inhabitants of Guatemala having invaded the State of Chiapa, burning houses and ravaging the country, a number of the people of Chiapa entered Guatemala and serious conflicts resulted, causing much bloodshed. The representative to Guatemala has not yet been named.

THE COTTON WAREHOUSE FORGERIES.

ALEXANDER MAKES A CONFESSION—TOTAL OUTSTANDING FRAUDULENT COTTON RECEIPTS, $167,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—Bethel C. Alexander, charged with forging cotton warehouse receipts, made a full statement of his affairs to-day for the benefit of the public as well as his creditors.

He says the first forged receipts were made last December to prevent his suspension or failure in business, and that none have been issued since April. The whole amount of spurious receipts issued cannot be ascertained, for it appears he made new ones to take up old ones as the sums he raised on them became due. In the meantime he used genuine receipts in the usual way, and in July he had nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, out of the proceeds of which he intended to take up the forged certificates. The proceeds of the cotton sold to Phelps Bros. & Co. would have reduced the bad receipts one-half. The total amount of forged receipts now out, he says, is $167,000, distributed as follows: Bank of the West, $42,000; German Savings Bank, $24,000; Mechanics' Bank, $20,000; Fourth National Bank, uncovered, $10,000; Third National Bank, $45,000; Fusse & Bocker, commission house, $12,000; Hon. Erastus Wells, $14,000. His assets he asserts are worth $280,000, and his liabilities are $313,000. He refers to the fact that all the money raised on bogus receipts was put into his business instead of being spirited away, as evidence that he did not intend to defraud any one. He acquits his partners of blame entirely, saying they knew nothing whatever of his fraudulent transactions. He is still in prison, and will probably remain there until it is decided what action shall be taken in the matter. His creditors held a meeting this evening to discuss what shall be done in the premises, but the result has not yet transpired. Alexander offers to assist in the settlement of the affairs of the firm, and says he can do it at a great saving to the creditors. He says he paid young Shepard $1,000 for making the forged signatures.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6.—The Republican Congressional Convention held here yesterday renominated John A. Kasson.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Republicans of the Sixth Ohio Congressional District nominated Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams County, on the second ballot.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—R. A. Hatcher was nominated to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District of this State yesterday by acclamation.

Col. Milton S. Robinson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Indiana.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—1 A. M.—Over New-England the pressure will diminish, with a slight rise of temperature, winds mostly from the west and north, partly cloudy weather, and over the eastern portion probably rain.

For the Middle States, lower barometer, higher temperature, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the western portion light rains.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the certificate indebtedness mandamus case, involving nearly $500,000. Some claims are to be paid and the others not. Treasurer Cardozo will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that they are bills of credit and a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

NEGROES TO BE EXECUTED IN MARYLAND TO-DAY—MOB VIOLENCE FEARED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Ernst Smith, a negro, aged twenty-two years, is to be hanged to-morrow at Easton, Talbot County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, for committing an outrage on a white girl some time last Spring. At the time of his arrest there were threats of lynching him. Some time afterward a negro named Benson was arrested on a charge of indecently assaulting white women, and is now confined in the Easton Jail. On the 18th of July, George Wheeler and George Hinds, negroes, murdered Mrs. Whitman in Talbot County, and they are also confined in the Easton Jail. At the time of Wheeler's arrest he would have been lynched but for his attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, it being supposed that he would die from the wound inflicted. On account of these crimes by negroes fierce indignation has been excited among the whites, and it having been represented to the Governor that at the execution of Smith to-morrow an attempt would probably be made to lynch Benson, Wheeler, and Hinds, two companies of the Sixth Regiment, under Col. Clarence Peters, numbering about 100 men, left here tonight for Easton to preserve order in case of any attempted lynching.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—In the railroad injunction case before the Supreme Court to-day, the entire session was occupied by Hon. John W. Curry, attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The principal point of his argument was that no injunction can issue because the statute violated provides punishment for its own infringement, which is the exclusive remedy. The penalties are provided by the act. He argued that no proceeding can be sustained for violation except against those thus prosecuted.

GOV. DIX IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins were in this city to-day looking over the Reformatory matters. In company with the commission, Superintendent, and a number of prominent citizens they visited the buildings. Last evening the Governor held an informal reception at the Rathburn House, where many of our citizens paid him their respects.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS AT CRICKET—PROSPECT OF AN EASY VICTORY FOR THEM.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The cricket contests between the visiting Americans and the Englishmen were resumed this morning by the commencement of a game between eleven of Prince's club and twenty-two of the Americans. The Americans won the toss and sent the Englishmen to the bat. The game was suspended for lunch, at which time seven wickets had fallen for nine runs. It is probable that the Americans will gain an easy victory, because all the crack players of Prince's club are out of town.

The game was resumed at 3 P. M. and the Englishmen finished their inning with a total score of 21 runs.

The crowd at Prince's when the game commenced was smaller than that which gathered to witness the match with the Marylebone Club, at Lord's, but it increased fast.

ANOTHER BASE-BALL GAME—THE ATHLETICS BEATEN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Upon the conclusion of the Englishmen's inning in the cricket match this afternoon, a game of base-ball was played between the Red Stockings and Athletics. The Bostonians won, the score standing as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Red Stockings	0	0	1	1	4	4	3	0	1	—14
Athletics	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	—11

Upward of 4,000 persons gathered to witness the game, including a number of the nobility. The Athletics were crippled, McMullin pitching for that nine instead of McBride. The weather was delightful.

FINE FIELDING CRICKET BY THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the first inning of the cricket match, at Princes, to-day, seven of the Englishmen made no runs.

The base-ball match was played in one hour and fifty minutes. Mr. Houston was the umpire.

A NEW-YORK-BOUND BARK.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The crew of the bark Folkvang, from Rotterdam, for New-York, mutinied. They were arrested and imprisoned at Rotterdam.

A HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—There has been a terrible gale off the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Hundreds of fishing-boats are overdue, and it is feared many of them have been lost.

FRANCE.

LARGE CREDITS ASKED FOR THE ARMY EXPENSES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Paris stating that in the Superior Council of War, Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, demanded an immediate credit of 4,000,000 francs and an eventual credit of one milliard francs for army purposes.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND THE ASSEMBLY—THE CARLISTS.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 6.—The Government has promised the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly that it will communicate to it immediately the details of any serious foreign question that may arise during the legislative recess.

It is asserted that the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Government at Madrid containing a formal denial of the reports that France has favored the Carlists.

SPAIN.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON NOT TO GO TO THE SPANISH COAST.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The order for the British Mediterranean squadron to proceed to the coast of Spain has been countermanded.

GERMANY SEEKING ANOTHER GIBRALTAR.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—There is a rumor afloat here that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the town of Santona, in the Province of Santander, of which it is proposed to make a second Gibraltar.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS—SEIZURE ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Bayonne advices state that the Carlists have received 6,000 Remington rifles, which were landed on the coast. It is also said that 5,000 other rifles, destined for the Carlists, have fallen into the hands of the French Police on the frontier.

A CIRCULAR NOTE TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—A circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection, sent to the different European Powers by Señor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is published to-day.

Señor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination, and pillage. In support of his statements, he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot.

CARTRIDGES SEIZED BY THE FRENCH FRONTIER AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 7—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the French authorities have seized 32,000 cartridges on the Spanish frontier, destined for the Carlists.

The wife of Don Carlos has arrived at Bordeaux.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL ELECTION—A RUMOR.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The *Popolo Romano*, (newspaper,) says that the Cabinet of the Vatican is negotiating to obtain from the Governments of Austria, France, and Portugal the renunciation of their right of excluding candidates at the Papal election.

SWITZERLAND.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—It is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned his curacy in this city.

A DESERTER SHOT BY A SENTINEL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—Frank Howard, of Providence, a private in Company A, Fifth United States Artillery, deserted two years ago. He was recently recaptured and returned to Fort Adams to await trial. This afternoon, while at work on a wood-pile with two other prisoners, in charge of Private Cassidy, Howard slipped his ball and chain and knocked Cassidy down with a stick of wood, and then ran. Cassidy recovered his feet and fired at Howard, who was wounded in the stomach, and died in half an hour.

A ROBBER SHOT.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Three robbers were discovered in the Great Western Railway yard during last night, and were attacked by the night watchman. Shots were exchanged and one of the robbers was seriously hurt. The other two escaped.

CUBA.

NOTES FROM HAVANA.

INCREASE OF IMPOSTS—THE BEECHER SCANDAL DISCUSSED—THE WAR OF REBELLION—THE WEATHER—GOLD, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

In a previous letter your correspondent made the assertion that the greater part of the budget of war expenses of the Island of Cuba was paid indirectly by the United States. This was said in reference to the extraordinary imposts which some time back have been paid on all goods imported into the island, and the heavy contributions merchants and others have been required to pay as *subsidio de guerra*, or war tax. At the time the decrees and orders relative to this tax went into effect, it was calculated among the merchants that the percentage upon their business was about one-quarter per cent., and this charge was added to every invoice and accounts sale, making the consumer or shipper abroad actually pay that tax. About ten days ago the merchants among themselves agreed upon an increase in this charge to meet the increased and extraordinary taxes lately imposed by the Government, and will in future charge one per cent. The agreement has been extensively signed, and will undoubtedly become general. The United States, as the principal consumer of Cuba's exports, will again be thus heavily taxed, and forced to pay a great part of the expenses to carry on the war against the insurrection. This agreement is textually as follows:

The undersigned have agreed to charge, from the 1st of August, 1874, under the heading of "Contribution," the following: One per cent. on the invoice amount of shipments of produce or goods, not including commission; one per cent. on the gross amount of sales on consignments; one per cent. on the amount of disbursements for vessels account; one per cent. on the amount of freights collected for same; one per cent. on the amount of freights obtained for same; one per cent. on the amount of bills of exchange negotiated on commission, with the exception of those drawn against shipments or valuing against any transaction on which the one per cent. for contribution has already been charged. And the undersigned do solemnly pledge their word to give no documents referring to the above-mentioned transactions which do not contain the charges as above. [Signatures follow.]

Havana, Cuba, July 20, 1874.

The date is July 20, but it goes into effect to-day. The Governor General's decree of about the same date for the payment of duties, fifty per cent. in specie, twenty-five per cent. in Spanish Bank bills, and 100 per cent. added, and the remaining twenty-five per cent. in bank notes at par, also goes into effect to-day. Taxes on real estate are to be paid in bank bills, with an addition of 100 per cent. It remains yet to be seen whether the recently-decreed taxes of two and a half per cent. on capital will be applied to foreigners doing business and residing here. It seems to be the general impression that it is in that respect an illegal imposition. I understand that protests have already been made on account of it.

BEECHER.

The *Diario* dedicates a short article to the Beecher scandal of Brooklyn, and is of the opinion that the affair will redound to the benefit and progress of Catholicism in the United States, but does not go into details over the matter. Such things are not published here.

The daily papers in Havana continue to give accounts of the death and funeral services in honor of the Marquis Del Duero, and short biographical sketches. He was comparatively poor at the time of his death, as all his property had been swallowed up in experiments and innovations on his estate. It is said that after the Spanish troops had left Abarzuza the Carlists arrived thinking to find the body of the Marquis. They went to the house where he died, but his body had already been removed, and all they could find was the couch on which he had lain, and the wax candles used by the priest. They eagerly tore the blood-stained sheets off the couch and into strips, as trophies. It is also said that the wax candles were carried in procession to a hermitage close by. It is further said that the monument to be raised to Concha's memory will be erected in the Church De Las Salesas, where the monument of Marshal O'Donnell at present is.

THE INSURRECTION.

Regarding the progress of the operations against the insurgents, I glean the following items, but all taken from Spanish sources. Official telegrams received from Sancti Spiritus give account of a number of skirmishes between the contending forces, in which the Spaniards are said to have been successful. A dispatch dated the 20th says that the Sixth Guerrilla, commanded by Lieut. Lara, defeated a force of about 80 or 100 insurgents. They stood under fire some time, but were finally dispersed, leaving six dead and many wounded on the field, and a quantity of arms and effects fell into possession of the Spaniards, who lost but one man and had four wounded.

The latest intelligence from the Camaguey District is, that on the 14th the insurgents presented themselves near Camujiro—the site of the action of the 5th July—to the number of 600 men. This force at Camujiro, which is but two leagues from Puerto Principe, excited some alarm, but Gen. Figueroa immediately sent out a column in pursuit, which dispersed them, leaving in the hands of the Spanish, after a brief firing, several prisoners and various effects. It is not the policy of the insurgents to make any decided stand against the better-armed forces of the Spaniards, for they feel that they cannot risk their men nor the moral effect of a defeat, but whenever an opportunity occurs, their cavalry, which is their best arm of service, will swoop down upon a smaller party of Spanish forces guarding a convoy, or doing other duty, where they are not more than fifty or a hundred strong, and will exterminate as many as the shock of the surprise will allow. The columns of Cols. Bascones, Armiñan, and Esponda are still in the field, traversing the department in various directions, but without meeting any insurgents. Another letter published from Puerto Principe says that on the 21st two insurgents presented themselves, with their arms, at one of the Spanish camps, and three at another camp. They declare that great disaffection reigns in the Cuban ranks, and bitter hatreds and antagonisms divide their chieftains. I have been favored with an extract from a private letter from Puerto Principe, date of the 25th, which says that city had received an addition in population from the abandonment by the Government of the town of Sibanicu, and the village of Guaimaro, the present terminus of the eastern "*trocha*," both of which were destroyed by the Government as a strategetical measure, forts blown up, houses burnt, and some forty-five thousand rations destroyed.

The jurisdictions of Holguin and Las Tunas are reported in a relatively quiet state, as well as the Eastern Department itself. The insurgents that infest these mountainous districts have no resources, and operations against them are conducted in such a manner that as soon as a party of rebels make their appearance it is attacked and completely routed by the various Spanish columns that defend that part of the island. An action is reported in the jurisdiction of Holguin, between the forces which went into operations under Major Amor and the insurgents commanded by Calisto Garcia, said to be 400 strong, in the hills near Bijaru. After five hours steady firing—what a waste of ammunition the Spaniards are given to—they dispersed the rebels in every direction, as a matter of course, and took a great many prisoners, losing on their side but one man and an officer, and several soldiers wounded. A telegram from Las Tunas announces other encounters with the insurgents. The forces of the Bayamo Brigade, in a reconnaissance at Sabana, Paso del Malo, Puente Jarico, and Alegria lo Maestra, had several skirmishes with the insurgents and killed four men belonging to Silverio Vega's band, and seized a number of horses, equipments, arms, &c., and destroyed several huts and dwelling houses.

The news from Santiago de Cuba is also favorable to the Spanish cause. The guerrillas and battalion of Guantanamo surprised Silverio del Prado's band, and took twelve prisoners, among them a son of this celebrated chieftain. Silverio himself is said to have miraculously escaped capture. In a reconnaissance among the hills of Mayaguabo and La Curia, Francisco Echevarria was killed. He was engaged in recruiting men for the insurgent army, and was coming from Holguin when he was killed. A few days after they met another band on the estate "Isabelita," and killed two. The contra-guerrilla of Bueyecito dragged from out of the mountain fastnesses forty women and children and five men. The latter were at once "macheteado." The insurgents in these regions, it is said, have suffered many defeats, and for twenty leagues around Santiago de Cuba not a single armed rebel can be found. They are said to lack every resource and are almost naked, hungry, without ammunition, and suffering every privation, constantly harassed by the Spanish troops. If the Spanish men-of-war carefully watch the coast to prevent the landing of any expedition—which is feared since the reported arrival of Gen. Quesada and staff at Jamaica—it is expected that the war which has entailed so much suffering and misery will soon end, and with peace will return public confidence, agriculture, the only fountain of life in this fertile and inexhaustible country will revive, and Cuba be herself again. Ten thousand more troops are expected in October!

Havana is hot, and the exchange offices are still closed. That of "El Cambio," which seems to open and shut its doors for operations every few days, will again start another effort to "bear" gold, which, notwithstanding its fluctuations, seems to remain in the neighborhood of 240 and 250. Weather hot and frequent short rains make it easy for yellow jack and small-pox, but neither of these diseases reigns to any great extent.

Mayor Zulueta has got the rheumatism, and is going to San Diego for a month to take baths. Inspector of Telegraphs Arantave goes to the States, but there is a large "can't-get-away club."

RAILROAD TOPICS.

In December last at a meeting of the eight per cent. construction bondholders of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company a committee, previously appointed for the purpose, submitted a plan of reorganization embracing the following features:

1. Upon the bidding in of the road under the foreclosure by the Trustees, new bonds shall be issued in lieu of the eight per cent. construction bonds and to the same amount per mile, dated April 1, 1874, with interest at six per cent. for the first two years, and thereafter at seven per cent. But should the earnings for the first two years be sufficient, seven per cent. interest shall be paid, otherwise the two per cent. deficiency shall be paid in preferred stock.
2. The coupons in arrear, computed to April 1, 1874, shall be paid in preferred stock limited to the aggregate amount of said coupons ($4,000 per mile,) and of the deficiency in interest above provided for (400 per mile.)
3. All of the Directors of the organized company, except two, shall be appointed by the holders of the new bonds and of the preferred stock. The remaining two shall be elected by the holders of the common stock. For the first year the Directors to represent the bondholders shall be appointed by the committee.
4. The board shall have power, with the assent of the holders of a majority of the common stock, to issue second mortgage bonds upon the road for an amount not exceeding $2,000 per mile for equipment or repairs.
5. Common stock shall be issued to the holders of the seven per cent. equipment bonds, at the rate of $8,500 per mile, in lieu of the bonds now held by them, and to the present stockholders and holders of the floating debt at the rate of $1,500 per mile, in case they shall assent to this plan of reorganization.
6. No lease shall be made which will not secure the payment of seven per cent. per annum on the common stock, without the consent of a majority of the holders of the common stock.

It is announced that the plan of reorganization, made in conformity with the above agreement, has received the written assent of a large majority of the eight per cent. construction bonds, of the second mortgage bonds, of the floating debt, and of the stock; that a final decree of foreclosure directing a sale has just been obtained from the court by consent of all the parties, and that the committees representing the various interests are acting in full accord in carrying out the above-mentioned plan. Under this decree the road will be sold, and bid in by the Trustees for the bondholders. It will then be resold by the order of the majority, pursuant to the right of resale secured in the mortgage and confirmed in the decree.

The Treasurer of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad is at present in this City, endeavoring to effect an arrangement whereby the past due coupons (upon which the company defaulted Aug. 1) may be funded into a deferred interest bond.

The President of the Erie Railway, Mr. H. J. Jewell, accompanied by Col. Scott, started yesterday from this City on a tour of inspection over the road.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, the full board being present, with President Westervelt in the chair. The Executive Committee reported that they had considered a resolution offered by Commissioner Budd, at a meeting held June 25, relative to the dismissal of Superintendent Turner from the department, and that they had adopted the following resolution on the matter, Commissioner Budd voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by Commissioner Budd at the meeting held June 25, 1874, relative to the dismissal of Superintendent Turner from the services of this department be and the same is hereby declared as not adopted.

The committee also reported the consideration of a resolution offered by Commissioner Budd fixing the time of executive meetings daily, at 11 o'clock, in order to take prompt and proper action on all petitions, &c. The resolution was adopted by the committee, with the amendment that the hour of meeting be 2 P. M. instead of 11 A. M. A communication from the dealers of West Washington Market, petitioning the board to repair the outer half of the pier foot of Vesey street, that portion being now in a dangerous condition, was referred to the Executive Committee.

An application from John Murray for lease of pier foot of Fortieth street, East River, was referred to the same committee.

Superintendent Turner notified the board that Pier No. 55 East River was in a damaged condition, caused by the Grand street ferry-boats colliding against it while entering their slip during ebb tide. The Superintendent also informed the board that dredging was required in the vicinity of Piers Nos. 56 and 57 East River. The Engineer in Chief reported progress in all the works of the department.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing four members of the Council for one year, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. D. D. Acker, John S. Beecher, Charles Bellows, and Ramsay Crooks. Upon motion, a committee of four was appointed to nominate candidates for the vacant positions. The committee selected W. E. Booraen, Chas. Kross, Alexander D. Shaw, and J. G. Tournade, who were unanimously elected. No further business being before the society, the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, held yesterday, the following applications for membership were approved: James Barry, E. H. Dodds, Robert S. Home, H. H. Karsten, and James B. McGacken.

Messrs. Jno. Romer, L. L. N. Starck, and Jno. H. Pool were appointed the Complaint Committee for the month of August.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the National Pork Packers' Convention, to assemble at Louisville on Sept. 9, requesting that the Exchange appoint a delegate to attend the convention, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday. A resolution was adopted providing that seventeen of the new wooden steamers of the fleet be insured. The City of Peking and the City of Tokio are to be insured for $750,000 each. Lieut. Commander J. W. Phillips, late of the United States Navy, was appointed to a command, and Capt. E. R. Warsaw was assigned charge of the China, on her homeward voyage.

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.

At the June term of the Court of General Sessions, James Mulhall, Cashier at the Metropolitan Hotel, was indicted for stealing several sums of money, amounting in all to over $2,000, during a period of two years, in which he had been stealing from the proprietors of the hotel. Mulhall pleaded guilty on the 30th of June, and on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Lyon, Recorder Hackett reprimanded the prisoner and suspended sentence. On the 30th of July, Mulhall forged the name of Meyers & Gedney to a check for $600 on the People's Bank, and represented that he was N. W. Mason, to whom the bogus check was made payable. For this offense he was arrested and indicted for forgery, and yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, pleaded guilty. Assistant District Attorney Allen asked that sentence be deferred in order that Mulhall may have the opportunity of making some promised disclosures to the District Attorney. Mulhall, who is evidently an incorrigible rascal, can be sentenced on the indictment for grand larceny as well as on that for forgery, in the discretion of the court.

THE HOMESTEAD TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY THE MURDERER ORTWEIN.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It has been given out that the murderer Ortwein, now awaiting sentence of death in the County Jail, has made a new confession of his guilt in the terrible Homestead tragedy. The story runs thus: During the investigation of the Ross riot cases in Allegheny, Alderman Graham committed a well-known German citizen of the North Side to jail for complicity in the assault upon 'Squire Ross, and that he was kept there over night. While he was in durance vile by some means he met Ortwein in the prison, and soon got into conversation with him. The Allegheny German now ascertained that Ortwein was intelligent and well educated, and that he had attended a Latin school in the land of his nativity. The subject of the Hammett murder having been brought up, it is stated that Ortwein made a full confession of the horrible deed, which does not vary materially from the one heretofore published, except that a different motive is assigned for the commission of the crime. If this story is to be credited it was not for money, but to gratify his lust, that Ortwein sent the Hammett family into eternity. The murderer states that he bought the candy to aid him in carrying out his evil designs on the person of little Ida, but that his efforts were abortive, and that the child screamed and waked the others. Then he knew he was ruined, having heard of men being lynched, or tarred and feathered, in this country for such attempts. He feared that when the old man came home he would kill him, and so he determined to murder them all, and burn the house in order that no trace would be left. In answer to the question whether any of the family offered any resistance, he is said to have replied that Mrs. Hammett flew at him like a tiger; he was so surprised at her resistance that he fell down and the hatchet flew out of his hand. Mrs. Hammett got hold of it, and tried to strike him with it. He got hold of her wrist, and, after struggling a long time, overpowered her, and killed her. This was one of the hardest struggles of his life, and at one time he almost gave out with exhaustion.

This is the substance of the purported confession which appeared in the evening papers yesterday. Last evening a reporter of this journal called on Warden Smith at the jail and pointed out the statement in one of our contemporaries. Mr. Smith had not seen the article, but taking the paper, read it through carefully. He pronounced it incorrect so far as the circumstances under which the confession was said to have been made are concerned, stating that a cell mate was assigned to Ortwein July 6, and that he has been with him continuously ever since. On July 7 Adam Hare was committed on information made by Mr. Ross on a charge of riot, but was released the same day, without having had an opportunity for holding a confidential talk with the murderer. Mr. Smith stated besides that, so far as Ortwein's intelligence and education are concerned, the statement referred to was manifestly untrue. The warden also adds emphatically that prisoners in that institution were not assigned lodgings by mistake. At the request of the reporter Mr. Smith now went to Ortwein's cell, and, confronting him with the new confession, asked him if he was its author. Ortwein replied that there was not one word of truth in it, and that its existence was then first brought to his knowledge.

A CIRCUS WATCHMAN STONED TO DEATH.

At the opening of Montgomery Queen's Circus, on Tuesday evening, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 30th July, a large gang of the idle and dissolute youth of the city gathered in the neighborhood, and not having the necessary means to obtain entrance and witness the performance, they amused themselves by making as much trouble to the circus people as they could. A number of them climbed over the fence which incloses the lot, and attempted to get into the show by crawling under the canvas. They were driven from the lot by the tent watchmen, among whom was James Ramsey. After the lot had been cleared Ramsey sat down on the pole of a wagon, some sixty or eighty feet distant from the sidewalk.

The young ruffians, after having been driven into the street, held a council of war, and as a result each collected a number of cobble-stones, and then they made a simultaneous assault upon the watchmen who were guarding the tent. A large cobble-stone struck Ramsey on the head, knocking him to the ground, and rendering him insensible. A special policeman named Leroy was also struck by the flying missiles, but escaped serious injury. Ramsey was carried to a side tent used as a dressing-room, and medical assistance summoned, but the wound proved mortal, and he expired a few hours after receiving the blow. Last Spring he fell from one of the circus wagons and one of the wheels passed over his head, crushing in the skull, but he recovered from that injury. The stone struck the same spot in his head, and the skull being weak at that point, produced a fracture. The circus people, from Mr. Queen to the canvasmen, speak of the deceased as a quiet and peaceable man. The boss canvasman declares that he was the best man he had under him. He formerly resided at Lebanon, Penn., and was a single man, about thirty years of age. Four young men, who are supposed to have taken part in the murderous assault, have been arrested by Officers Langford and Cox. Their names are John Maloney, Joseph Maloney, Philip Campbell, and A. F. Smith, and their ages range from seventeen to twenty years.

HOW A FARMER WAS SWINDLED BY A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Of all the numerous operations of confidence men and women which have, says the Rochester *Express*, of the 5th inst., come to our knowledge, we have found that in nearly every case the victims were people who never, or at least seldom, read the papers. A confidence game was played on a couple of greenhorns on the Central cars last evening, which, for sheer stupidity of the victims, we have never heard of being equaled. And yet they were both very intelligent-looking men. One of them hailed from Rome, Bradford County, Penn., and his name is J. Passmore. The other victim's name is J. W. Woodburn. They are good, honest specimens of the American farmer, but lacking, we fear, the sharpness for which the Yankee is celebrated. They were on their way to Niagara Falls, and east of Rochester they fell in company with two men—one an elderly and fatherly-looking fellow, and the other a young man dressed "up to the handle," and carrying a cane. The elderly gentleman represented that he was a drover, had a number of cattle in this city which he was anxious to ship to Niagara Falls, but that, unfortunately, he was short of the few dollars in money necessary to pay the charges. He wanted to borrow a little, and offered a $1,000 bond as security, until the small sum should be repaid. Only $85 was wanted, and the $1,000 bond was, of course, ample security. Mr. Passmore didn't have the money just then, but his friend Woodburn did, and, to cut the story short, the money was handed over to the cattle-drover, and the bond was given Mr. Woodburn. After arriving in Rochester the elderly man gave the nobby young man $10, and both came up town to transact their business. They were to be back again before the train left, but they, of course, failed to come to time. The bond was shown several Police officers, and it was found to be nothing else than a bond issued by the "United States Silver Mining Company," of Denver, Colorado, payable in 1879, and only worth the amount it would bring as paper-rags. Woodburn and his friend left on the cars, the former looking quite disconsolate. Just before leaving he stated that he did read a weekly once in a while, but that as a general thing he did not keep track of the news. He probably will after this.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 5th instant says: "United States District Attorney Reed received official information from Washington, D. C., yesterday which warrants him in announcing that the Third street site for the proposed new Government buildings has been finally chosen. So the long agony is over; and the selection, whether the best or not, will have to be submitted to. As we have already stated, the great mass of our citizens did not seem to care a straw as to which of the several sites was to be finally selected. A great deal of extravagant writing has been done, in the interest of at least two of the proposed locations, but the motives which prompted the writers were too well understood to influence anybody either here or at Washington. The site is bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Smithfield street, and Cherry alley."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

District Attorney Phelps was in attendance at his office yesterday, having returned from a fishing tour, which, from his improved appearance, has evidently benefited him materially. He was questioned by a number of representatives of the Press in reference to the rumored removal or resignation of Assistant District Attorney Allen, but having only just returned to the City, and being ignorant of the rumors in circulation during his absence, was not prepared to make any statement on the subject. The bill of exceptions in the case of Wm. M. Tweed was signed yesterday by Mr. Phelps, and will be argued at the next session of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE SUPERVISORS' PAY.

The suit of Alderman Monheimer against the City to recover his pay as Supervisor was before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for judgment in favor of plaintiff. The motion was made by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, as plaintiff's counsel, on the ground of the frivolousness of defendant's answer, it being matter of record that in a similar suit brought by the same plaintiff judgment had been rendered in his favor by the Supreme Court, Special Term, confirmed by the General Term, on the very same questions of law raised in this case, and defendant had waived the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Judge Daly took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY TO ALL THE CHARGES.

THEY ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL—CHARLICK AND GARDNER DEFENDED—THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Gov. Dix has given the answer of Mayor Havemeyer for publicity, and a decision on the charges may be expected to-day. The Mayor's reply is a very voluminous document. After referring to the petition of John Kelly, Alderman Ottendorfer, and others for his removal, he designates the accusation against him as "Tammany charges," and states that his reliance on the well-known character of the Governor for candor and fairness is such that their action did not disturb him.

I must, continues the Mayor, do my accusers the justice of saying that they have indicated in sufficiently clear terms the general charges which they make against me, and in stating these I shall borrow from their language. The charges are two in number, and are as follows:

First—"Gross neglect of duty in refusing to investigate the official conduct of Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York."

Second—"Gross misconduct in office and abuse of the appointing power," in appointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioners after their conviction for an offense involving a violation of their oaths of office, and after various charges had been made against them, without first investigating such charges.

In all the matter which has been submitted to you, or to which you are referred, whether it be testimony taken before the Legislative Committee, or before a Judge of the Supreme Court, resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, the trial and conviction of the Police Commissioners, or letters of politicians published in newspapers, my accusers can find nothing tending to impeach my official conduct, except in the two particulars above mentioned. It is, therefore, to those points that I am to confine whatever I may have to say by way of answer.

The first charge against me then is that I have been guilty of neglect of duty "in refusing to investigate the official conduct of Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioners."

This charge is sought to be supported, in the first place, by a reference to supposed important disclosures made in the course of an inquiry by the committee of the late Assembly into the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department. This inquiry was prosecuted in the months of February and March of the present year; and it is declared by my accusers that the facts developed in the course of it, "were such as made it the duty of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in fulfillment of the obligations of his oath of office, to cause an immediate investigation to be made into the matter, and to remove the parties accused from office, if sufficient grounds therefor should be disclosed thereon."

The charge is further sought to be sustained by a reference to the report of that committee, and the specifications refer to, and adopt the late report of a committee of the Board of Aldermen, in which it is declared that a sufficient cause for the suspension and removal of the Police Commissioners "is certainly furnished by the report of the Committee of the Affairs of Cities in regard to the management of the Street Cleaning Bureau of the Police Board of the City of New-York, although the testimony on which the results enumerated in the report, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, are based, is not yet published, and is not expected, as we are informed, to appear in print before five or six weeks.

The Mayor then proceeds to state that he admits it to be his duty to take action upon any charge of official misconduct or incapacity on the part of any officer subject to removal by him, if made by responsible persons who avow themselves ready and able to substantiate them. The ordinary duties of his office, however, furnished him with incessant occupation, and the contingent fund allowed to him, out of which such expenses as attend an investigation must be paid, needed careful husbanding. It would not be wise in him, without pressing occasion, to assume the office of accuser and judge. Officers charged with the responsible conduct of important public business were more likely to perform their duties well when treated with generous confidence, instead of a busy and easily aroused suspicion, and it was naturally safe to be presumed that where no responsible man could or was willing to make a distinct charge, there was no substantial ground for any.

The Mayor then says that he was aware that the legislative investigation was ordered upon the motion of the member of the Assembly supposed to be personally hostile to the Police Commissioners, or some of them; that a professional gentleman of high rank and ability, and distinguished for his impetuosity in the pursuit of public officials supposed to be guilty of any delinquency, was employed by the committee, and he (the Mayor) supposed that the inquiry would certainly not be conducted in a friendly spirit, and therefore that whatever real misconduct or maladministration might exist would be brought to light. The Mayor then adds:

I read from time to time, so far as my occupation gave me leisure, in the daily journals, such parts of the published testimony as seemed to me worth reading; but I perceived nothing which called upon me to institute a formal investigation into the conduct of the Police Commissioners, or to take any other special action.

I did, indeed, observe some testimony leading to the belief that small sums had been taken from citizens, in some instances by employes, for taking away garbage or ashes; that in one instance several hundred dollars had been received by the Police Captain in charge of the work from the agent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad out of moneys which should apparently have been paid over to that company, and which the Police Captain should not, under the rules of the department, have retained; and that in some instances, laborers inferior in point of physical strength, were employed through the recommendations of politicians, members of the Legislature, &c. All this undoubtedly showed that in the business of cleaning some 250 miles of streets and avenues, and removing the refuse and garbage of a mighty city, involving the employment of hundreds of laborers, and the annual expenditure of $1,000,000, some of the abuses which have long marked that part of the public service were still in existence. I certainly do not apologize for these evils. I sincerely wish they could be wholly eradicated; but I have this to say in reference to them: such abuses will always creep into such business. To repress them belongs to the ordinary discipline of the department. In spite of the most rigorous discipline they will, to some extent, exist. There was nothing in the evidence perceived by me tending to show that these abuses existed by the willful sufferance of the Commissioners, or that they were not prompt to discharge and punish those guilty of the abuses whenever made aware of their existence.

I also observed some evidence apparently brought out for the purpose of making it appear that ashes and street cleanings were dumped upon the property in which a member of the board was interested, without compensation, at a time when these materials could be made to pay a revenue to the City. I took some pains to ascertain the truth respecting this matter, and found that at a time, when, by reason of the rigorous orders of the Board of Public Health, it was extremely difficult to find a dumping ground on or in the near neighborhood of the City of New-York. After the scows had been towed down at great expense into the bay and dumped there, and this had been prohibited by the Harbor Commissioners, the officer in charge of the Street Cleaning Bureau had applied to the Commissioner above referred to for permission to dump street sweepings, ashes, &c., upon the property in question. From a just sense of propriety he declined to give such permission, but directed the officer to the board itself. The board acted upon this request and gave the permission, the member referred to not voting. Not long afterward, and before any public observation had been drawn to the circumstance, an offer having been made by other parties to take and pay for such refuse matter, it was promptly accepted, and the property in question was no longer used as a dumping ground.

I have thus explained that there was nothing observed by me in the proofs developed before this committee, which inculpated any of the Commissioners, or required me, in the absence of any charge against them, to proceed upon my own motion upon an investigation with a view to the removal of any of them. But great stress is laid in the "specifications" upon the point that the report of this committee gravely inculpates the Police Board, and that this document, carrying with it the sanction of a standing committee of the Assembly, imposed upon me the duty of making an investigation forthwith.

To this I have to say that the committee did not, in their report, state a single particular act or thing in which the conduct or integrity of the Commissioners, or any one of them, was impeached. They neither pointed out nor attempted to point out anything done or omitted to be done which, if proved to be true, would have justified the removal of the Commissioners or any one of them. And yet they had made, as they declare, "a most searching inquiry into the whole subject, personally examined into the working of the bureau in all its details, their accounts, books, and papers, had personally inspected the public streets, and had examined a great number of witnesses and taken a great amount of testimony." If, after all this, they could find nothing implicating the official behavior or integrity of any of the Commissioners, which they were willing to set down in writing over their name, I surely was not called upon from anything stated in their report to proceed, in the absence of any charge, upon an investigation of the conduct of the Commissioners with a view to their removal.

But it may be said that the subject of complaint against the Police Board was not any particular offense or violation of duty, but general inefficiency; and that the report of the committee does inculpate them on this general ground. True, it does; and, that I may state in its full force the opinion of the committee on this head, I give their own language, and in the capitals which my accusers have thought these weighty sentences deserve. "But your committee are convinced that the cleaning of the public streets in the City of New-York can only be thoroughly and economically accomplished by a board composed of men who recognize their first duty to be to the great mass of the people; who look at it in a sanitary and economical point of view; which position your committee are forced to the conviction the present Police Board does not occupy, and any permanent improvement can only be expected from a reconstruction of the Board of Police."

Sounding commonplaces like these mean nothing more when signed by the members of a legislative committee than when they drop from the pen of a newspaper writer, or from the tongue of a speech-maker in the Assembly; yet it is upon such stuff that it is alleged that I ought forthwith, in the absence of any other accusation, to have proceeded, on my own motion, with an investigation into the conduct of the Police Commissioners. How could I, upon this, frame a charge? What could I call upon them to answer? Had I summoned them before me on a charge that they had failed "to recognize their first duty to be to the great mass of the people, and had not looked at street cleaning in a sanitary and economical point of view," I should have justly merited from all right thinking men the ridicule which a very different class have honored me with.

I hold no argument with those who may affect to think that I have any power to remove a public officer upon any ground which can be defined in no other way than by the term, "general inefficiency." I can remove only "for cause," and this means a cause which can be stated, and which is capable of being met and answered. And here let me add that no officer can be guilty of "general inefficiency" without being guilty of particular acts of neglect which can be made the subject of precise statement and of proof.

You will agree with me, I think, Sir, that this general expression of opinion on the part of this committee imposed upon me no duty of instituting an investigation. It was not, indeed, intended, as I suppose, for that purpose. It was designed to instruct the Assembly, whose instrument the committee was. That body remained in session nearly a month, I believe, after this report was made to it, and seems to have formed an estimate of its value similar to my own; for it took no action whatever upon it. It did not even direct that a copy of the testimony and report be transmitted to me, and I have never had before me any official copy of them.

The Mayor then cites extracts from the report of the Board of Health for the quarter ending July 31, 1873, Oct. 31, 1873, and Dec. 31, 1873, reciting that the Board of Police and the Inspector of Street Cleaning had manifested a desire to perform the necessary work in a satisfactory manner to the Board of Health, and that the streets of this City, during the Summer of 1873, had been uniformly in a more cleanly condition than at any period during the previous ten years.

The Mayor next states that the ultimate disposal of street sweepings, ashes, and garbage, was a serious embarrassment, as all the neighboring villages and towns object to its being brought within their limits, while the Harbor Commissioners were equally unwilling to permit dumping in the bay. Allusion is next made to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the suspension and removal of the Police Commissioners. The absurdity of this request, says the Mayor, was such that he thought he would take no notice of it, but he sent a communication to the Board offering to make an investigation, if any one came forward to substantiate the charges. But the Aldermen could not make any allegations in relation to the street cleaning, and they therefore turned their attention to complaints against the Police Commissioners in relation to elections.

To the other charge of "gross misconduct in office and abuse of the appointing power," by reappointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner after their conviction, the Mayor replies:

Waving for the moment the question whether the convictions did involve the violation of the oaths of office, and admitting for the purpose of argument, but for no other purpose, (because I have never for an instant believed it,) that such was its effect, I am yet to be instructed in what way, or by force of what law, Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were ineligible to reappointment. I willingly agree, that had the offense of which they were convicted really involved a violation of their oaths of office, and I was properly charged with knowledge of that fact, it would have been a very questionable exercise of the discretion reposed in me, to have reappointed them; but such considerations are not pertinent to the charge that I have committed an illegal act.

What was the oath of office taken by Messrs. Charlick and Gardner? It was the oath similar to that which every public officer takes; that they would support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and discharge the duties of Police Commissioner, according "to the best of their ability." Were the persons just named convicted of not having performed their official duties according "to the best of their ability?" Certainly not; neither directly or indirectly. They might have been guilty of the offense for which they were convicted, and yet have exhibited an efficiency and uprightness throughout their official conduct, which should render them conspicuous examples to all public officers. Neither their integrity, their fidelity, their efficiency, nor the motives, either in the act in respect of which they were convicted, or in any other part of their official conduct, were in any manner drawn in question by the trial or passed upon by the jury. What, then, was the precise offense of which they were convicted? To determine this we must have recourse to the proceedings upon the trial; but first allow me to briefly notice the circumstances out of which the trial arose.

The Mayor then refers to the Election law, and says that John Sheridan, who was removed by Messrs. Charlick and Gardner from the position of inspector, was grossly unfit for the office, and that to serve a notice of removal upon him would not entitle him to a hearing, and that of this omission the Police Commissioners were convicted. In this connection the Mayor says:

"The learned Judge who presided at the trial of this indictment seems to have been of this opinion, for, in pronouncing the sentence, he observed, if he is correctly reported: 'The circumstances disclosed in this case, in my judgment, do not justify me in inflicting any more than a fine, because it was not insisted on the part of the prosecution that in this particular case there was any proof of wicked or willful intent to do wrong.'

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States, near the beginning of his first term of office, appointed a distinguished merchant of New-York to the place of Secretary of the Treasury. This was in distinct violation of an express statute; but no sensible man allowed his estimate of the character of Gen. Grant to be diminished in consequence of that oversight, or thought him deserving of impeachment. I cannot think that it would be just to say that he thereby violated his oath of office, and yet the oath taken by him corresponded, in all material respects, with that taken under the laws of this State by Messrs. Charlick and Gardner.

I believe, and am advised, that an offense involving a violation of such oath, must be one committed by an officer in his official character, and with malicious or corrupt intent, and I think the following reasons sufficiently support the interpretation thus indicated.

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A man once enjoying in this City a personal and official power and influence, unexampled before or since, was indicted and convicted for official neglects in the auditing of accounts, and justly sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, which he is now serving, because the evidence conclusively showed that his offense was committed with evil intent, and in the prosecution of gigantic frauds. My predecessor in this office was, in a like manner, indicted for like neglect in the auditing of the same accounts; and had the same motive and intent been proved, as in the case of his colleague, would doubtless have met with the same fate, and be now expiating the same penalty. But though it could hardly be said that he was guilty of no neglect, yet as the corrupt motive was not shown to exist in his case, he was acquitted of all guilt. Men in the exercise of extreme zeal, sometimes pass beyond the boundaries of the law, and their conduct, if animated by a good motive, and fruitful in good results, instead of being reproved, are sometimes applauded. I might refer your Excellency to a case with which you certainly are familiar, where, in a great exigency, though not in time of war, and without any overruling necessity, a high public officer issued to a subordinate the command, 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!' Had occasion called for the execution of this order, and the character of the act been drawn in question before a judicial tribunal, the task of defending it might not have been easy; but the motive was high and pure, and the applause which followed the order has not yet ceased to reverberate. I do not hold up such examples for imitation. I am simply pointing out the broad and ineffaceable distinctions between technical legal offenses and those accompanied with conscious gilt."

The Mayor then reiterates that he regarded the proceedings against the Commissioners by the Board of Aldermen as groundless; that he was informed that one or more indictments had been found against Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, and that it seemed to him that he would be better enlightened by the developments to be made in a legal form before a court and jury than by any investigation conducted by himself when his time was so limited.

In referring to the vacancies created by the conviction of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner the Mayor says:

I received a notice from you indicating that, in your judgment, the conviction did create vacancies. My own opinion was clearly in the other direction, and I was so advised upon the grounds hereinbefore fully set forth. Still I was under some embarrassment, as you will easily understand. It was, as I suppose, to relieve me from this that the Commissioners resigned their offices, and vacancies were at all events then existing.

The question then arose, what course I should take in filling the vacancies, and to this I gave as deliberate a consideration as I am capable of. My impulse was to reappoint the same Commissioners, but I was not to yield to this unless I was satisfied that they were fit and worthy, and every way capable of an efficient discharge of the duties thus to be reimposed upon them. Upon this my conviction was firm. I appointed them originally because I believed them to be fit, and especially Oliver Charlick, whose unsurpassed energy and capacity in the management of affairs, known to me from an acquaintance of thirty years, I wished to put in the service of the public.

The Mayor, after adverting to his connection with the Committee of Seventy, and the inauguration of the great Reform movement by which Tammany was overthrown, concludes his answer as follows:

In closing this general and specific answer to the charges of my accusers, I must put upon the record a protest, with which, perhaps, I should have begun. The most important of the powers confided to the Chief Magistrate of this City, like those intrusted to your Excellency, are reposed in his discretion, and his exercise of that is not open to review in any quarter, save before the people themselves. This is in an especial manner true of those functions of my office in respect to which the charges against me have been made. Whom I shall appoint to, and whom I shall remove from office, whose official conduct I shall investigate, and when, and in what manner, I shall conduct the investigation, or whether I shall investigate at all, are questions as to which I am not merely permitted, but by law bound, to exercise my discretion, and when I have exercised it I have discharged my whole duty, and cannot be challenged to answer to any other authority, no more than can your Excellency in respect to the like functions of your office. I was elected by the people, and they, in their wisdom or their folly, secured to themselves the benefit or burden of my discretion during my official term. It may be taken away if I be shown to be knowingly guilty of any illegal conduct. Otherwise, they cannot be either stripped of the benefit or relieved of the burden until the term for which they bargained for it is completed. The importance of this principle can scarcely be overestimated. Good and stable government cannot be maintained without an observance of it. It is upon a like principle of civil policy that an extraordinary protection is extended to judicial officers. Judges may be, and not unfrequently are, ignorant and inefficient. Some thirty or forty in this State are employed, a large part of the time, in correcting each others error, and a half-dozen or more are constantly employed in correcting the errors of all the rest; but in order to enable them to discharge their duties without fear or favor, the law interposes an impenetrable shield between them and all accusations in any quarter, except before the high court of impeachment. This protection is not more essential to the beneficial exercise of their functions than is a corresponding exemption to any other magistrate or officer in respect to those powers which are confided to his judgment and discretion. Let me not be understood as claiming that an officer in a place like mine can, under the guise of an exercise of discretion, escape responsibility for corrupt and wicked behavior. It is precisely for the reason that misconduct proceeding from such motives is not an exercise of discretion, that he is for such behavior subject to accountability and punishment.

It was, therefore, in the outset, a serious question with me whether it was not due to the dignity and usefulness of the office I have the honor to hold, and to my successors, to say, in respect to everything except the charge of illegal conduct, that, inasmuch as no evidence had been pointed out to you, showing the presence of a corrupt or wicked motive in any part of my official action to which exception had been taken. I chose not to compromise or surrender the dignities of my position by answering in respect to any exercise of my discretionary powers. So far as respects myself individually, I am permitted and have chosen to waive the benefit of any exemption I might claim; but for the office itself, and for those who succeed me I must be understood as fully asserting it.

Notwithstanding the length of this communication, I have studied to confine myself closely to those matters which my accusers have brought forward in support of their charges. I have called your attention to but little in the way of proof or illustration, which is not contained in the documents presented to you by them, or to which they have referred. My effort has been to leave the case upon the record as they have chosen to make it up; and while pointing out to you the evidences showing the probable motives of my assailants, so far as these are furnished by the papers they have themselves laid before you, I have carefully refrained from any general attack upon their motives, or from introducing to your view the names and purposes of those not appearing among the number of my accusers, who, nevertheless, stand behind and hope to profit by their success. This task has imposed upon me a constraint, which, at some not very distant day, I may think it suitable to break. I must, however, before closing, be indulged in a few observations, general, it is true, but which seem to me pertinent.

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I have now said all which I deem it necessary to say; but in order to meet the technically formal part of the accusations made against me, it will be proper for me to add, in conclusion, that I am to be understood as interposing the plea of "not guilty" to each and every of the charges and specifications to which the foregoing is a more complete answer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

THE MAYOR ASTONISHED.

The Mayor first learned that his answer had been made public at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he seemed to be unprepared for the event, which was foreshadowed in THE TIMES of Wednesday. Only two copies of his reply had been made—one was in the possession of the Governor, and the other locked up in the Mayor's desk. The Mayor avowedly expected that the Governor would not give his copy for publication, and he was taken completely by surprise when a visitor told him that the document was in the hands of the press.

"Are you sure of that?" inquired the Mayor.

"Quite confident," was the reply.

The Mayor looked troubled. After a pause of a few minutes, he sent one of his clerks to see if there were any evening papers in the City Hall, with a view to find if they had printed his answer. The messenger was unsuccessful.

"I hope my reply won't be garbled," said the Mayor, somewhat nervously; "if only portions of it have been given out, I shall give the whole of it for publication."

He then hurried into his private office.

During the afternoon Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury called upon the Mayor and remained a long time with him. Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, on whose advice Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were reappointed, also had an interview with the Mayor. It is supposed that the visits of both gentlemen related to the prospective action of the Governor.

It was generally believed that the Governor would order an investigation of the charges against the Mayor, but no one professed to know or surmise whether he would suspend him in the meantime. The publication of the Mayor's answer by the Governor before rendering a decision was regarded by many as an indication that it would be hostile. These, however, are mere rumors which were eagerly discussed among politicians in the City Hall.

CREEDMOOR.

THE FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY VISITS THE RANGE—FAIR SHOOTING—GOOD DISCIPLINE.

The First Battalion Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster commanding, proceeded by the 8:20 train to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, for rifle practice. The grounds were reached at 9:30 A. M., and as all preliminary arrangements had been completed beforehand, the regiment marched to the firing point at 200 yards distance, and after division into companies, commenced shooting. There was scarcely any wind stirring, but the heat was intense, and the scoring was considerably below the average. The discipline of the command was excellent, and has been previously equaled only by the Eleventh Regiment. A guard was mounted on the arrival of the battalion at the range and relieved at intervals throughout the day. In moving from the firing point at 200 yards distance to the 500 yard range, formation was made in "column of fours," and the command fell back in true military style. A recess of an hour was taken at 12:30 P. M., during which one or two members attempted to pass the guard. As this action was contrary to the orders previously issued by the Commander, the offenders were promptly placed under arrest and nothing further transpired to mar the success of the occasion. The numerical strength of the battalion was 138, of which number 131 practiced at the 200 yard targets, and twenty-seven qualified to shoot at 500 yards distance. The following table indicates the number firing at both distances:

	F. and S.	A.	B.	C.	E.	G.	H.	Total.
200 yards	7	30	17	15	11	28	23	131
500 yards	1	9	3	3	2	4	5	27

The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Name.	200 yds.	Total	500 yds.	Total	G'd. Total
Private C. G. Zettler, Co. H.	2 2 2 3 2	11	2 3 4 2 2	13	24
Private Sackett, Co. G.	0 3 2 3 3	11	3 0 3 3 3	12	23
Capt. Ostman, Co. B.	3 2 3 2 2	12	2 0 2 3 4	11	23
Private Gearon, Co. G.	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 0 3 4 3	12	22
Private Shaefer, Co. B.	3 2 2 3 3	13	3 0 3 0 3	9	22
Private Scott, Co. A.	3 3 2 2 2	12	2 0 4 3 0	9	21
Sergt. Toellner, Co. A.	3 0 0 2 3	8	3 4 3 0 3	13	21
Capt. Spencer, Co. A.	2 2 2 2 0	8	3 2 3 2 3	13	21
Sergt. Smith, Co. H.	2 2 2 2 4	12	4 3 0 0 0	7	19
Sergt. Hunteman, Co. A.	2 2 2 3 0	9	0 0 3 3 4	10	19
Drummer Austin, Co. H.	2 4 2 3 2	13	0 2 0 0 3	5	18
Private Peifer, Co. B.	3 4 3 3 2	15	0 3 0 0 0	3	18
Sergt. Peret, Co A.	2 0 2 3 2	9	0 0 2 2 4	8	17
Capt. McShane, Co E.	2 2 0 2 2	8	2 0 3 0 4	9	17
Drum Major Goodrich	2 3 0 3 3	11	0 0 2 0 3	5	16
Fifer Quinn, Co. A.	2 4 3 2 0	11	0 0 2 0 3	5	16
Private B. Zettler, Co. H.	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 0 3 0 0	6	16
Private McConnin, Co. A.	0 2 0 3 3	8	0 2 2 0 3	7	15
Private Everson, Co. A.	2 2 2 2 3	11	0 0 0 2 2	4	15
Private Prush, Co. E.	2 2 2 3 0	9	0 0 2 0 4	6	15
Private Renhland, Co. C.	2 3 2 0 3	10	0 0 0 0 3	3	13
Sergt. Hoffman, Co. H.	2 0 2 4 2	10	0 0 0 0 3	3	13
Sergt. Kelly, Co. G.	2 2 4 0 0	8	0 0 0 2 3	5	13
Private Clemens, Co. C.	0 2 0 2 4	8	0 0 3 2 0	5	13
Capt Walton, Co. G.	2 2 2 3 3	12	0 0 0 0 0	0	12
Private Worth, Co. A.	2 2 0 2 2	8	3 0 0 0 0	3	11
Private Pletsch, Co. C.	0 4 0 4 0	8	0 0 0 0 3	3	11

Among the prominent visitors were Gen. Shaler, Gen. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade; Col. Wentworth, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. Varian, and Capt. Charles Langdon, of the Ninth Regiment.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

Catherine Gabel, proprietress of a hotel in Chicago, charged with abducting Catherine Niscius, a young German girl, from Castle Garden, for the purpose of inducing her to lead a disreputable life, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It will be remembered that on Wednesday Mrs. Gabel's counsel moved for her discharge, and the Recorder reserved his decision until yesterday, when he directed her to be discharged on her own recognizances. Counsel for the accused held that she had not been guilty of the offense charged, and was, at all events, about to leave the United States for ever.

UNIVERSITIES.

ARE AMERICAN COLLEGES OF AN INFERIOR CHARACTER?

THE DEFECTS OF OUR HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING—AGASSIZ AND PROF. TYNDALL UPON THIS SUBJECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

De Tocqueville, who seemed to doubt the capacity of a democratic republic to develop the highest type of scholarship and culture, said, in commenting upon the institutions of this country: "The future will prove whether the passion for profound knowledge, so rare and so fruitful, can be born and developed so readily in democratic societies as in aristocracies." Gen. Eaton, in his last published report of the Bureau of Education, calls attention to these gloomy suggestions, and cites, in connection with the college statistics of the United States, the thoughts of the late lamented Agassiz and of Prof. Tyndall upon the subject of our higher education. He says:

"Our distinguished and venerated citizen, Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., once expressed opinions in the course of a conversation in this office which I had his permission to publish, and to which I would call attention in connection with these statistics.

The question is how to manage education so as to elevate the character of the nation.

There are three elements in which you are equally interested. One is to bring out this class of States, where there is a practically ignorant population; though I am not as much interested in that class of efforts, I see that no effort in the higher walks of knowledge can be really sustained unless we can remove entirely this dead load by dragging the low stratum to a higher level. We must not allow such a distinction to become permanent—of States where schools are nothing, and those where they are well provided for.

Another element is to take care of the public schools. I am telling my friends in Massachusetts a very bitter thing, and I have become bolder and bolder in saying that I am under the impression that the whole system of popular education is superannuated; that what is taught is no longer the food which the rising generation really wants most; and that the very knowledge that is taught is not the best. So that I would change both the substance and the methods of our popular schools.

And then, thirdly, our higher institutions of learning are utterly inadequate to give our young men that kind of instruction which will place them on the highest level of culture, and enable those that have not the means to go abroad to get an equally good education at home. We should never be satisfied until our institutions have attained such a superiority that European students shall find it necessary to come here.

* * * * * * *

I grant that the lowest strata from Europe are at once raised by coming to the United States, but our colleges are of an inferior character. It is a mistake to suppose that this is a necessity of slow growth. Our institutions of learning can be called into existence very rapidly. * * * *

The very fact that there is no university in the United States the intellectual interests of which are managed by professors, but always by a corporation outside, shows that we do not understand what a university is. The men who are in it must know better what are the wants of an institution of learning than outsiders. I believe there is no scientific man who will concede that there can be a university managed to the best advantage by anybody but those interested in its pursuits, and no body of trustees can be so interested.

Not only do material restrictions hamper the instructors, but who is the man who knows what is best to teach? And you see every organization, every college which is got up by outsiders, has to prosecute a curriculum, and the Professors have to teach that. That is all wrong for a university, but not for a high school. And that is why we have no university and no students of a higher order coming to us from the Old World. That is as plain as daylight. Those are the essential conditions of a university.

Again, among teachers there are two classes of men, those who know what they are teaching just as well as anybody else, but who have not the natural disposition or qualification to increase the knowledge of mankind, and those who devote their lives to the production of new knowledge, and who are at the same time able to teach.

But many of the most productive thinkers are not teachers at all; they are a class of men whom the country does not recognize; they are men of original research, who are not born teachers, but find they must assume the duties of instruction in order to obtain recognition. We should learn the conditions of success; and a condition of success in this matter is not to put a man with one power to do that which requires another power." * * * *

Prof. Tyndall says:

"You are familiar with the writings of De Tocqueville, and must be aware of the intense sympathy which he felt for your institutions; and this sympathy is all the more valuable from the philosophical candor with which he points out not only your merits but your dangers.

He wrote some three and twenty years ago, and perhaps would not write the same to-day; but it will do nobody any harm to have his words repeated, and, if necessary, laid to heart. In a work published in 1850 he says: 'It must be confessed that, among the civilized peoples of our age, there are few in which the highest sciences have made so little progress as in the United States.'

It rests with you to prove whether these things are necessarily so; whether the highest scientific genius cannot find in the midst of you a tranquil home. I should be loath to gainsay so keen an observer, and so profound a political writer, but since my arrival in this country I have been unable to see anything in the constitution of society to prevent any student, with the root of the matter in him, from bestowing the most steadfast devotion on pure science. If great scientific results are not achieved in America, it is not to the small agitations of society that I should be disposed to ascribe the defect, but to the fact that the men among you who possess the genius for scientific inquiry are laden with duties of administration or tuition so heavy as to be utterly incompatible with the continuous and tranquil meditation which original investigation demands. I do not think this state of things likely to last. I have seen in America a willingness on the part of individuals to devote their fortunes in the matter of education to the service of the commonwealth, for which I cannot find a parallel elsewhere.

This willingness of men to devote private fortunes to public purposes requires but wise direction to enable you to render null and void the prediction of De Tocqueville. Your most difficult problem will be not to build institutions, but to make men; not to form the body, but to find the spiritual embers which shall kindle within that body a living soul. You have scientific genius among you; not sown broadcast, believe me, but still scattered here and there. Take all unnecessary impediments out of its way."

Prof. Tyndall sought practically to carry out his own suggestion, and set apart the net proceeds of his lectures in this country, delivered at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, New-Haven, and New-York, amounting to $13,000, and conveyed the same in trust to a committee, composed of Prof. Joseph Henry, Gen. Hector Tyndall, and Prof. E. L. Youmans, who may expend the income in aid of students who devote themselves to original research.

Gen. Eaton himself says of our higher system of education:

"If the whole number—19,243—reported as in the collegiate courses of instruction completed that course, there should be conferred annually about 4,800 degrees of A. B., instead of 1,963, as now reported.

The summary here attempted, of the results of this grade of instruction, it is hoped, can be repeated until completeness is secured. What a commentary do these figures furnish upon the disposition of American youth to terminate their course of study! How they emphasize the necessity of elevating our conceptions and standards of culture, and increasing and multiplying the motives to induce the young to extend the period of their study.

In the midst of the ignorant boasting of the intelligence of the American people, (and we all have sufficient inclination to boast of our country's merits,) the best informed have felt deeply the inadequacy of instrumentalities and results in the direction alike of elementary and higher education. It will be seen by a careful examination of the data already given how well founded are these apprehensions. Shall light increase or diminish? Shall we as a people go forward or backward?

An able and very suggestive writer observes: 'A large part, a very large part, of the world seems ready to advance to something good—to have prepared all the means to advance to something good—and then to have stopped and not advanced. India, Japan, China, almost every sort of Oriental civilization, though differing in nearly all other things, in this are alike. They look as if they had paused when there was no reason for pausing; when a mere observer from without would say they were not likely to pause.'

Shall a similar record be made of the United States? Whether there shall or not turns upon the consideration given this subject of education. Shall elementary, secondary, and superior instruction be made enough in quality and amount to assure the stability and progress of this great people? The opportunity is before us as a nation. We have the extent of territory, the variety and richness of soil, and the diversity and salubrity of climate, and intermediate oceans to save us from interference by others. The expectation and the coming of all other nations are toward us.

The nature of our institutions and the incentives to personal and associated effort afford conditions of success not possible elsewhere under other forms of government; but if the result is to be attained, this one purpose must penetrate every grade of mind.

The multiplied forces that may contribute to this end must be harmonized and rendered active. The citizen must never expect to escape from this responsibility in reference to education, and his appropriate contribution to that of others must go on till the day of his death. The higher he rises in position and trust the greater (not the less, as some seem to think,) is his responsibility."

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* says: "The transfer and sale of the East Tennessee Iron and Coal Company to A. L. Maxwell, John J. McKennon, Ed. M. Grant, and Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York City, for $480,000, was perfected a few days since. This transfer covers all the capital stock of the company, and also their mineral lands, &c. They owned many thousand acres, in fee, in Anderson, Campbell, Scott, and Morgan Counties, Tenn., and held leases on almost as many acres as they owned for a long term of years.

THE BUILDING OF A BRAIN.

THE DUTIES OF EDUCATORS.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT YESTERDAY, BY EDW. H. CLARKE, M. D.

No race of human kind has yet obtained a permanent foothold upon this continent. The Asiatics trace back their life in Asia so far that the distance between to-day and their recorded starting-point seems like a geologic epoch. The descendants of the Ptolemys still linger about the Nile. The race that peopled Northern Europe, when Greece and Rome were young, not only retains its ancient place and power, but makes itself felt and heard throughout the world. On this continent races have been born and lived and disappeared. Mounds at the West, vestiges in Florida, and traces elsewhere, proclaim at least two extinct races. The causes of their disappearance are undiscovered. We only know that they are gone. The Indian, whom our ancestors confronted, was losing his hold on the continent when the Mayflower anchored in Plymouth Bay, and is now rapidly disappearing also. It remains to be seen if the Anglo-Saxon race, which has ventured upon a continent that has proved the tomb of antecedent races, can be more fortunate than they in maintaining a permanent grasp upon this Western World. One thing, at least, is sure—it will fail, as previous races have failed, unless it can produce a physique and a brain capable of meeting successfully the demands that our climate and civilization make upon it. But the Anglo-Saxon will not be satisfied, and ought not to be, with simply securing a permanent foothold here. He will not rest content with mere acclimation and existence. The sponge and the oyster can exist, and perpetuate their kind. He must do more than they. He must ascend in the scale of being as well as exist.

Two duties, then, are imposed upon our civilization. Two problems are presented to our educators. The duties are, first, to secure the perpetuation of the race in America; and, secondly, to provide for the survival of the fittest here also. The problems are, first, to develop the individual to the highest degree; and, secondly, to obtain this development without interfering with the perpetuation of the best. In other words, humanity demands, and our education must give, both the highest development of the individual and the perpetuation of the fittest. It has been argued with much apparent force that these two results are impossible, because the highest cerebral development, being made at the expense of the rest of the organization, sterilizes the individuals whose brains attain such supposed magnificent proportion and quality. This is not the place, nor does it fall within the scope of this paper, to point out the fallacy of such a statement. It is referred to only for the purpose of calling attention to a physiological error that has already been ingrafted into our system of education, and which exerts its most pernicious influence in our common and high schools, viz., the error of exclusively developing one part of the organization at the expense of, and by ignoring, the rest. Every physiologist knows that one-sided development is possible, and may be artificially attained. The athlete may develop his muscle, the glutton his stomach, and the sensualist his power, at the expense of the brain; and, conversely, the brain may be developed at the expense of muscle, stomach, and reproductive force, and this inharmonious growth may be carried so far, by dwarfing more or less of the organization, as to produce what physiology calls monstrous brains, stomachs, muscles, and the like—that is, monstrosities, which, by a beneficent law of nature, cannot perpetuate themselves.

How much the literature, politics, and morals of the world may have suffered from the abnormal intro-cranial development of some, who, like Byron, Napoleon, and Loyola, have compelled the world's attention, we may guess, but can never know. Shakespeare's brain probably crowned a nervous system and a body that presented very little inharmonious growth. Doubtless the same may be said of Mary Somerville.

Brains rule the world and the individual. The problem of the age which educators are to solve, with all the light that experience, aided by physiology and reflection, can give, is, how to build the best brains out of the materials given to work with. The demand of humanity is, give me the best possible brain for men and women both. Fortunately, the necessity of answering this demand admits of no dispute. The best possible brain is as much a necessity for one sex as for the other. Indeed, such is the divine alliance between the sexes, that it is impossible to produce the best possible brain for one sex, unless you produce the best possible brain for the other also. This constitution of human nature—the inter-dependence of the sexes, by which the advance of one is contingent upon the advance of the other, the best development of the masculine and feminine brain made to wait on each other, who together can unlock the secrets of the universe—is admirably expressed by Emerson, in language that is as full of physiological truth as of poetic beauty:

"From the pair is nothing hidden;
To the twain is naught forbidden;
Hand in hand the comrades go,
Every nook of nature through;
Each for other were they born;
Each the other best adorn."

Unless men and women both have brains, the nation will go down. As much brain is needed to govern a household as to command a ship; as much to guide a family aright as to guide a Congress aright; as much to do the least and the greatest of woman's work, as to do the least and the greatest of man's work. Moreover, in both sexes, the brain is the conservator of strength and prolonger of life. It is not only the organ of intellection, volition, and spiritual power, but the force evolved from it, more than the force evolved from any other organ, enables men and women to bear the burdens and perform the duties of life; and with its aid, better than with any surgery, can they overcome the "ills that flesh is heir to."

But the organs, whose normal growth and evolution lead up to the brain are not the same in men and women. Consequently their brains, though alike in microscopic structure, have infused into them different, though equally excellent, qualities. If it were not so, Emerson's lines would be absurd; sex would be a myth; men and women would be identical; and it would be folly to discuss the relation of sex to education.

Poor brains, automatic ganglia, will grow like weeds, without cultivation, on any soil. The best brains, the only sort the world needs, are built by education or educated evolution, in accordance with working plans that nature furnishes. Let us endeavor, then, to get some notion, however crude, of the way in which the divine Architect, whom we know as nature's God, builds a human brain. By so doing we shall clear the way to a correct understanding of the relation of sex to education.

The building of a brain—this is to-day's social problem; and teachers are largely charged with its solution. When this is solved, all other problems will be easily disposed of; for a human brain is the last, the highest, "the consummate flower" of Nature's development on this planet. It cannot be made, except as the crown of the rest of the body, and to a large extent out of the rest of the body. No perfect brain ever crowns an imperfect body. When Michael Angelo reared St. Peter's dome in the air, he made every stone beneath contribute not only to the use and beauty of the part he put it in, but to the support and power of the dome. The brain must be built in connection with the building of the rest of the body, remembering constantly that the imperfections of the latter reflect themselves upon the former.

In one sense the process of brain-building is alike for the two sexes; in another sense it is different. It is the same for both, inasmuch as the process, which evolves the best possible brain, by means of appropriate brain exercise, including cerebration, out of the underlying organization, is alike in the two sexes. It is different for the two, in so far as there are any organs or set of organs in the structure of one sex, that are not in the structure of the other. Provided the organization of both sexes is normal, and all their functions normally performed, the same sort of brain-work will develop the brain of each. But if the methods of education render abnormal any part of the body, or interfere with any function, there will not only be damage to the part disturbed, and friction in its function, but the brain will suffer, just in proportion to the importance of the organs disturbed, and the amount of the disturbance.

Before going further, let us have a distinct notion of the relation, which, in this discussion, brain is supposed to bear to mind. Brain is here used as the correlative of mind, not from a materialistic point of view, as if mind, including volition, were identical with brain, but because we know and only can know, the mind through the brain. The quantity and quality of the latter determine for us the quantity and quality of the former. The development of the soul and mind—of the Ego—resolves itself into the development of the brain. The artist who builds a fountain looks carefully after the strength and structure, the quality and form, of what he builds, and troubles himself very little about the water which is to animate his work. He knows that jet and drop and spray will pour out, just as the fountain permits the flow. So with the brain. In proportion to the character of its structure will be the manifestation of mind and spirit through it. Build the brain aright, and the Divine Spirit will inhabit and use it. Build it wrongly, and the devil will employ it. The development of the mind, then, means, practically, the development of the brain; and the building of a brain is a part of education.

A wise and appropriate system of education, in its effort to build a brain either for the male or the female organization, will endeavor to aid and imitate the process by which Nature performs the same task. Herein physiology can render infinite service to education, a service that the latter cannot afford to refuse.

It is impossible, within the limits of this paper, to give even an outline of the wonderful process by which that delicate and marvelous engine, the human brain, is built up—an engine which is only a few inches in diameter; whose weight, on an average, is only about forty-nine ounces, which contains cells and fibres counted by hundreds of millions—cells and fibres that vary in thickness from one-millionth to one-three-hundredth of an inch—an engine, every square inch of whose gray matter affords substrata for the evolution of at least eight thousand registered and separate ideas; substrata in the whole brain for evolving and registering tens of millions of them, beside the power of recalling them under appropriate stimulus—an engine, parts of which are sensitive to innumerable vibrations in a second—an engine that transmits sensation, emotion, thought, and volition by distinct fibres, whose time-working has been ingeniously measured to fractions of a second—an engine, a mechanism that can accomplish this, and greater wonders still, without conscious friction, pain, or disturbance, if it is only properly built and its working not interfered with. Not even an outline can be given here of the curious process by which nature builds this mechanism of inconceivable delicacy and power. Only a few salient points can be dwelt upon that may serve as hints for the educator's guidance, and these can be presented only in the most general way.

I once asked a successful merchant and manufacturer, who had accumulated a large fortune, how he managed to make money at a time when all others who were engaged in the same business were losing it. He replied, that he had practically learned every detail and branch of his business so thoroughly that he could at any time, if necessary, take the place and perform the special work of any of his workmen. In one, and a most important sense, he was made by and out of his business. His efforts to practically learn every detail had developed him. Suppose his business branched into 100 different directions terminating in 100 different sorts of labor, each sort of labor affording occupation for one or more workmen. In becoming acquainted with each of these 100 details, and in supervising the workmen that wrought them out, he acquired a knowledge which no other experience or education could give him. So far he was made out of his business—developed by it. If, in his preparatory training, he had learned only ninety or eighty or fifty of the branches of his business, he would have been, *pro tanto*, less developed. His business consisted of three great departments—manufacturing, exporting, and importing. The management of these reflected itself back upon his development and character. If he had neglected, or not acquainted himself with one of these departments—exporting, for example—he would have been so much the less developed; he would have lost the special knowledge and training that an acquaintance with the exporting part of his business would have given him. This loss would, of course, be proportionately greater than that resulting from inattention to a single one of the hundred details which entered into the great whole of his business.

Observe that here are two distinct things which are not to be confounded. One is the growth or development of the man by reason of the special effort, training, and knowledge which came from learning every detail of his business, as well as from managing the whole; and the other is the character and amount of mental force thus developed. One is the process of development; the other is the result attained. One is the reacting of the business on the man; the other is the merchant developed by the reaction. If, while my mercantile friend was learning his business—getting this part of his education—he had omitted to become acquainted with a single detail, he would have developed just so much less mercantile power; he would have become just so much less of a merchant or manufacturer. When the power was acquired he could exert or expend it in any direction he chose. First, there was growth; the force for which was supplied from a hundred sources; and secondly, there was a power which was grown.

One other observation is important in this connection. We have supposed that a hundred details composed the body of this man's business. If some or all of the details had been different, his method of growth would have been different, though it might have resulted in giving him equal power. An omission of one or more of the details, or a change of one or more of the details, would have yielded a different result. There is a different quality in the brain, grown by different callings, as banking, manufacturing, and agriculture, and a separate flavor to the resulting character.

This illustration presents in a rough way some notion of Nature's method of brain-building. The brain is the axis or central organ of the body, which, by internuncial fibres—telegraphic wires—is connected with innumerable small centres, called ganglia, and with every part of the system. The ganglia, or separate centres of nervous power, act more or less automatically, but are responsible to, and in constant communication with the brain. Calling our mercantile friend the brain, his workmen the ganglia, his business the labor of the human organization, and we shall get a notion of nature's way of educating—that is, building a brain—sufficiently accurate for our present purpose. Just as the merchant grew out of his business by becoming acquainted with and supervising every detail of it; so the brain grows by taking part in and supervising the growth and function of every organ. If a single organ is wanting, or a single function not performed, just so much less brain development results.

"Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar;
Break but one
Of a thousand keys, and the paining jar
Through all will run."

Just as the merchant, by his practical acquaintance with every detail of his business, was able to manage his workmen better, and obtain a better total result than his competitors, and was also himself a more fully developed man in consequence thereof; so the brain which has a practical acquaintance with the working of every ganglion and function gets a better total result out of the body than other brains do, and is also itself a better brain. As in the case of the merchant, we recognized his business growth as one fact, and the result attained as another and distinct fact, so in the case of the brain, there are two distinct matters: one is the development of the brain by reason of its special connection with all the organs and functions of the body, and the other is the brain thus developed; one is the progressive development and the other is the result. As the merchant, after he was made one by his business training, could direct his energies in any direction, so the brain, after it is developed, can have its force turned in whatever direction volition may elect. Once more: our mercantile friend had learned his business so well that he could, when necessary, replace any of his workmen, and perform any workman's labor. Physiologists tell us that the connection between the brain and the rest of the nervous system—such as the sympathetic ganglia, for instance—is so intimate that, if surgeons could perform the anatomical transposition, the brain could be made to take the place and perform the labor of other parts, and, conversely, other parts that of the brain.

An appropriate physiological illustration of Nature's process of building a brain, which we are trying to expose, may be found in the relation of the left brain to the right arm and right side of the body. A large majority of the world are right-handed and right-sided. The right hand and right arm are stronger and more obedient to the will than the left; so are the right leg and right foot. The cause of this right-sidedness is to be found in the fact that the left brain is the largest. Most of the nerves leaving the brain decussate, and cross to opposite sides of the body. The right brain animates and controls the left arm and hand; the left brain animates and controls the right arm and hand. The left brain and right hand, the right brain and left hand, develop together. One aids the development of the other. The growth and action of the hand is as necessary to the development of the brain as the guidance and control of the brain is to the development of the hand. In congenital ambidexters, it is said there is less difference between the two halves of the brain than in right-handed people; and that in left-handed persons the difference is less still. Which started first in the race of development is unknown; and we need not inquire. It is enough for our purpose to know, that in some way the growth, training, and employment of the hands of the young aid in the building of a brain. Cut off an arm in infancy, or compel it to inaction, and there will be less brain in adult life. One of the most eminent of living physiologists has proposed the systematic training of the left hand in children, for the purpose of making the right side of the brain equal the left, and thus increasing the intellectual power of the race. What is true of the hand is true of all other organs of the body. They and the brain are developed by reciprocal action. An unused organ calls out less activity on the part of the brain than a used one. A misused organ may not only call out unhealthy activity of the brain, but lead to pathological conditions of it. It is necessary for the building of a perfect brain, that all the organs of the body should have their harmonious development and appropriate exercise.

It is now important to go one step further. We have hitherto dwelt upon the development of the brain, as a resultant of its connection with the organs of the body and supervision over their functions; its alliance with the workmen and supervision of their duties. No allusion has been made to the development produced by specific brain-work, or cerebration, as a factor in brain-building. This factor is the most important of the whole. On account of its importance and efficiency, it is essential that its action should be comprehended, and its power physiologically guided. Cerebration, including provisionally in that term intellection, emotion, and volition, is the brain at work. It is brain activity, brain exercise, brain labor. The technical work of the school and college or study is cerebration. But study is not the whole of cerebration, any more than it is the whole of education. Appropriate exercise of an organ aids its development and increases its power. Appropriate locomotion strengthens the legs; so does digestion the stomach, and vision the eye. The normal performance of a function strengthens and develops the organ that performs it. The brain is not only no exception to this law, but is an admirable illustration of it. Brain exercise, that is cerebration, strengthens and develops the brain. If quality as well as quantity is included in development, no limit can yet be assigned to the extent of the latter, and consequently no limit to the manifestations of intellectual and spiritual power that may pour through the brain. It may be that we have no conception of what the human brain will yet attain to. Compared now as an instrument with what it will be ages hence, when both men and women are appropriately educated, when brains shall be built out of masculine and feminine organizations that have been appropriately trained, and from which hereditary evils have been eliminated, century after century, by the survival of the fittest—the brain of to-day, compared as an instrument with that brain of the future, fit for the use of a god, is as rude and imperfect as the lenses of 200 years ago are, compared with the microscopes of the present day.

It may be and has been urged that one of these factors, the unconscious exercise of the brain in supervising the organization, should be left out of any system of education, because it can be safely intrusted to the control of instinct. This is a dangerous fallacy. Instinct, it is true, will perpetuate the race; but it will only perpetuate a race of animals. Instinct never rises to the plane of reason. It has no notion of progress. It will preserve the race, and that is all. It cares nothing for the fittest and best. With terrible, savage, and irresistible earnestness and will, regardless of whatever nobility or beauty may be killed by it, instinct goes straight to its object—the conservation of the race. If our civilization turns over the care of the organization to this relentless power, there will be no hope of progress in the future. Reason alone is capable of solving the two problems—of securing the highest development of the individual, and the perpetuation of the fittest. Reason, therefore, must be the architect of the brain.

It appears from these physiological considerations that the method by which nature constructs a brain is the same for the two sexes. In both the brain is evolved from the organization. In both all the organs of the body are connected with the brain by internuncial fibres. In both the brain, by means of these internuncial fibres, supervises the separate and united functions. In both the supervision and control are essential factors in building a brain. In both the normal development of an organ aids the normal growth of the brain, and the abnormal growth of an organ reflects its error back upon the brain. In both the brain is favorably or unfavorably affected by the normal or abnormal performance of all the functions. In both the highest development of the cerebra is contingent upon, and in point of time secondary to, the normal development of the rest of the brain. In both, brain exercise or cerebration, such as study and intellectual activity, develop the brain, and throw down upon all the inferior organs a healthy and conservative influence. The parallel is complete between the sexes. The method that builds a man's brain also a woman's brain. But this identity of method in cerebral architecture, which requires that every organ and function in both sexes should have appropriate development and exercise, as a part of brain-building, implies, or rather necessitates, a difference in education between the sexes, just so far as there is a difference in organization between them, and no further. Identical education of the sexes is in the last analysis equivalent to an unjust discrimination between them; their appropriate and consequently varied education is equivalent to the same method of brain building. The object of education for the sexes is the same. The physiological principle which should guide their education—that is the appropriate development of the whole organization, so as to evolve the best brain—is the same. The application of this principle to home, social, and school life demands diversity of management. The same law, but diversity of application.

The only difference between the sexes is sex; but this difference is radical and fundamental, and expresses itself in radical and fundamental differences of organization, that extend from the lowest to the highest forms of life.

Progress is impossible without accepting and respecting difference of sex. That it is physiologically possible to diminish it, by an education arranged for that end, no physiologist can doubt; nor can it be doubted that identical methods of educating the sexes, such as prevail in many of our schools, tend that way. One result of a school system, animated by such methods, is to make a very poor kind of men out of women; and a very poor kind of women out of men. Fortunate for the republic, if no illustrations of the truth of this remark could be found within its borders. The best quality, noblest power, and supreme beauty of the two sexes grow out of their dissimilarity, not out of their identity. Differentiation is Nature's method of ascent. We should cultivate the difference of the sexes, not try to hide or abolish it. When a gardener seeks to produce the best apple or peach, he selects one whose beauty or flavor is desirable, and cultivates the selected difference. Nature has selected difference of sex by which to give humanity its choicest beauty and quality. The perfection of one sex is unattainable by the other. Each loves and reverences in the other what it cannot attain itself, and despises any imitation. Let education respect and cultivate Nature's selected difference.

The first step in the practical application of these principles is to heed the voice that fell on Peter's ear, and echoes still in ours, bidding us call nothing common or unclean that bears a divine stamp. The whole organization and all its functions must be lifted above the low plane of animal instinct, and confided to the charge of reason. Sex and its functions must be recognized as factors in education—as aids in brain-building. Something has been done in this direction, so far as women are concerned, by the discussions of the past year in Europe and this country upon the periodicity of the female constitution. The secrecy and mystery that rested, like an incubus or evil spell upon it, have been wrenched from our American civilization and education, and will never be put on again.

The next step is to acquire a complete notion of the value of periodicity as an element in female education. This must be done by ascertaining the evil that follows a disregard of it, and the good that follows its normal action. When this has been accomplished, it will be easy to assign to periodicity its proper position among the other factors, such as nutrition, cerebration, and the like, that belong to education, and contribute to the building of a brain.

It is obvious that the factor of periodicity must be studied with regard to woman alone, for there is nothing like it in the male constitution. And it is equally obvious that, in order to carry on this investigation successfully, the community must be provided with a class of intelligent and well-educated female physicians.

The evils that man incurs from a disregard of his peculiar organization are not the same as those that beset the path of woman, but they are not less terrible than hers. In this regard his education must be equally circumspect, but very different. When we consider the diseases breeding rottenness in the flesh and bones, degenerations of the brain, imbecility, impotence, and premature death, with which nature punishes his errors of passion and sensuality, we cannot justly say that, even so far as sex is concerned, woman is unfairly weighted for the race of life in comparison with him. An appropriate education (of boys and girls) will recognize the special differences, guard against the special dangers, and obtain the special benefits that spring from sex.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A POLICE OFFICER.

Police Officer William H. Shaw, of the Twentieth Precinct, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with stealing $1,970 from the person of James McKenna, while the latter was stupidly drunk, on the night of the 23d June. McKenna stated how he had left Nicholas Judge's liquor-saloon on the night in question, and being very much under the influence of liquor, sat on a stoop in Twenty-eighth street and fell asleep. He was awakened on three different occasions by Officer Shaw, who advised him to go home, but still allowed him to relapse into unconsciousness. Complainant told Shaw he was sick, and gave him some money to procure a coach. Shaw told McKenna he had better go toward Sixth avenue for one, and accompanied him part of the way. Immediately after leaving the officer McKenna missed his money, and returning, charged Shaw with having stolen it. The latter denied the theft, and offered to allow McKenna to search him. McKenna declined, but asked the officer to wait a moment while he went in to speak to Mr. Judge, and on coming back found that the prisoner had disappeared. He then went to the Thirty-fifth street station-house, but being drunk, could not make himself understood, and next day called on Capt. McDonnell.

Madeline Bischoff, who lives at No. 251 West Twenty-eighth street, testified that she saw the officer and McKenna together on the stoop of the next house on the night in question. She had seen the officer feel all over McKenna's body several times, as if searching him, then walk away and return. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Platt, Executor, vs. Piatt.	169—Fox vs. Demarest, &c.
15—Phillips vs. Walker, &c.	187—Hamilton vs. Phelan, Executor.
29—Auner vs. Grau, &c.	188—Dooper vs. Klein, &c.
46—Speight, Assignee, vs. Stacey, Executor.	189—Same vs. Same.
57—Reich vs. Jesley, &c.	194—Gager vs. Van Nort.
59—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.	195—Wolf vs. Dayton.
64—Barnett vs. Ellsworth.	205—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.
68—Morris vs. Dater, &c.	206—Sadler vs. Casey.
82—Church vs. Stone.	210—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Merchant.
92—Spratt vs. Huntington.	212—Callaghan vs. Lynd et al.
133—Kluender, &c., vs. Ackermann.	217—Friedman vs. Bassford.
164—Gourdier vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.	218—Dimick vs. McIntosh.
	221—Pratt vs. Huntington.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

5677—Bernard vs. Klement et al.	5369—Place et al. vs. Hued.
5678—Same vs. Same.	5377—Moore et al. vs. Crow.
5740—Hahn vs. Lawrence.	5378—Tysen et al. vs. Diehl et al.
5611—Nelson vs. Sandford et al.	5387—Krewlewitch vs. Schwarzchild.
5750—Butcher et al. vs. Bonner.	5388—Simon vs. Day et al.
5742—Goddard vs. Mooney.	5390—Keller vs. Wick.
——Isola vs. Poggi.	5397—Jacob et al. vs. Hyman.
5709—Woods vs. Birkbeck.	5399—Gavin vs. Plass.
5657—Schroeder vs. Hukle.	5400—Ducompte vs. Demariel.
5546—Tannenbaum vs. Dailey.	5401—Reilly vs. Coburn.
5733—Van Alstine vs. Robinson.	5409—Swartwout vs. Richards.
5770—Arnold vs. Van Dyke.	5410—Jacobus vs. Mann, Impl'd.
5812—Morgan vs. Knapp.	5411—Hawes vs. Spratt.
5351—Stark vs. Kihuetz.	5414—Meyer vs. Rouss.
5364—Atwater et al. vs. Donnelly.	
5365—Isaacs vs. Benton et al.	

Held by Joachimson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5762—Miller vs. McIntosh.	5421—Eagleson vs. Laird.
4306—Mehesy vs. Kohn.	5423—Vogel et al. vs. Schattman.
5316—Same vs. Same.	5424—Cummins vs. Wingert.
5706—Bernard vs. Spitzler.	5426—Lauter vs. Schleir.
5800—Thompson vs. Tiemeyer.	5427—Leibman et al. vs. Homberg.
5796—Willets vs. Clark.	5432—Howell vs. Brady.
5415—Thurber vs. Magin.	5453—Drunstadter vs. Killian.
5420—Grill vs. The Oleomargarine Manufacturing Co.	

NOTICE.—The above calendar is also Part I., and will be called by Judge Joachimson, in Chambers of the Marine Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Wm. H. Shain, (continued;) grand larceny.	Lizzie McNally, grand larceny.
Frank McKune, burglary.	Mary Keenan, grand larceny.
Herman Reuns, burglary.	
Adolph Hartmann, grand larceny.	Peter Dunn, larceny from the person.
Charles Figlein, grand larceny.	Thos. Lennon, larceny from the person.
Charles Tappen, grand larceny.	Charles Pack, forgery.
Patrick Kelly, grand larceny.	Melville T. Hayner, forgery.
Rosie Ann Mulligan, grand larceny.	Isaac Blumberg and Henry Wheeler, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Fagen vs. Magnes; Dana vs. Steenbock; orders granted.

Grundling vs. Grundling; decree denied; complaint dismissed.

Glogowski vs. Benziger; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Thurber vs. McCarthy; The National Trust Company of New-York vs. Rolston; New-York Guardian and Indemnity Company vs. Roberts et al.; orders granted.

Boyd vs. Yelverton; Champe vs. Limonet; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Claflin vs. Meyer; order of reference granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union..s3 74¾	100 Ohio & Miss.... 25¼
300 do.......... 74¾	400 Union Pacific..s3. 28⅛
400 do.......... 74⅝	100 do.......... 28⅝
900 do.......... 74¾	1200 do.......... 28¾
200 do.........c. 74¾	100 do.........c. 28⅜
300 do........s3. 74¾	800 do........s3. 28⅝
100 do........b3. 74⅞	500 do........s3. 28½
400 do........s3. 74¾	100 Rock Island...s3. 98¾
300 do.......... 74¾	200 do.......... 98¾
100 do........b3. 74¾	100 Tol. & Wab....... 36
400 do.......... 74⅝	200 do........s3. 36¼
100 do........b3. 74¾	100 do........b3. 36¼
1200 do.......... 74¾	100 do.........c. 36¼
100 do.........c. 74⅝	100 do.......... 36⅛
100 N.Y.C.&Hud......100½	100 North-west....s3. 37½
100 St. Paul......b3. 34¾	400 do.......... 37⅛
100 do.......... 34¾	200 do.......... 37¼
100 do.........c. 34¾	300 do.......... 37⅛
300 do.......... 34⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...... 14
200 do.......... 34½	200 do.......... 13¾
100 Erie...........c. 32	100 do.......... 13⅝
100 do.......... 32	100 do.......... 13½
100 Pacific Mail...... 45	500 do.......... 13¼
500 do........s3. 45⅛	400 do.......... 13⅜
300 do........b3. 45¼	100 do.......... 13½
2500 Lake Shore...... 72⅞	500 do.......... 13¼
300 do........s3. 72⅞	200 do.......... 13
200 do........s3. 72¾	100 do.......... 12¾
600 do.......... 72¾	500 do.......... 12

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.117⅜	$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........117⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....small.111	51,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........12.115⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116¼	17,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........12.112
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...........117½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Miss. 6s L.bds. 92¾	200 C.&P.R.G'td...b.c. 88½
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st n.104	100 C. & R. I.......b.c. 98⅞
3,000 N. J. Cen. con.102⅛	100 L. S. & M.S....b.c. 72¾
2,000 do 102¼	200 do.......... 72⅞
1,000 C. & N.W.S.F., x int..........102½	300 do........s3. 72¾
	1100 do.......... 72¾
7,000 Mor.&Es. 1st.106	100 do........s4. 72⅞
1,000 Erie 3d Mort.. 98	300 do.......... 72⅞
2,000 Mich. S. S. F..103	300 do........s3. 72¾
12,000 H.1st 7s, Reg.105½	200 do.......... 72¾
8,000 O. & M. 2d.... 75	200 do.......... 72⅝
10,000 C. P. G. bds... 90	200 U. Pacific.....b.c. 28⅝
3,000 U. P. 1st Mort. 84¼	100 do........b3. 28⅝
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 82	1000 do........s3. 28½
9,000 West. P. bds.. 82	400 do........b3. 28⅝
2,000 C.C.&I.C.1st.. 81½	100 do.......... 28½
10,000 W.U.T. 7s..b3. 99	100 do........b3. 28¾
3,000 T., P. & W.1st W. Div......... 72	300 do.......... 28⅝
	100 do........b3. 28⅜
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.....b. c. c..103	900 do.......... 28½
	200 do........s3. 28½
50 Ninth N. Bank...100	200 do........b3. 28½
45 Continental Bk... 89	100 At.&P. Pf..b.c.s3. 14
50 do.....b.c.c. 88	100 C. & N.W..b.c.s3. 37⅛
100 Quick. M. Co..b.c. 29¼	500 do.......... 37¼
100 Quick. Pf......... 33	200 do.......... 37⅛
300 Con. Coal.....b.c. 43	100 do.......... 37¼
15 N. Y. Gas.........140	100 do.......... 37⅜
100 W. U. T..b. c. b3. 74¾	100 C. & N.W.Pt...b. c. 55⅜
200 do........s3. 74⅝	100 do.........c. 55⅜
300 do.......... 74⅝	100 do.......s30. 55
100 do.........c. 74⅝	200 C.,M.&S.P..b.c.s3. 34½
500 do.......... 74½	100 do.......... 34⅝
200 do........s3. 74½	900 do.......... 34⅜
1300 do.......... 74⅝	100 do........b3. 34½
100 do........s3. 74⅝	100 do........b3. 34⅜
100 do........b3. 74¾	300 do.......... 34⅜
600 do.......... 74⅝	100 T., W.& W.b.c.b3. 35⅞
100 do........s3. 74½	100 do........b3. 36
300 do.......... 74⅝	600 do.......... 36
300 do.......... 74¾	100 do.........c. 36
400 do........b3. 74⅞	100 do.........c. 36⅛
100 do.......s10. 74⅜	200 do.......... 36⅛
100 do.......... 74⅝	400 Erie..........b. c. 31⅞
200 do........s3. 74⅝	1100 do.......... 31¾
100 Mary. C. Co..b.c. 18	100 do.......... 31⅞
50 Illinois Cen...b.c. 95½	300 do.......... 31¾
100 P. Mail........b3. 45⅛	20 Mor. & Es......... 94⅞
200 do.......... 45	40 do......b.c. 94⅞
100 do.......... 45⅛	300 C., C. & I.C....b.c. 12¼
800 do.......... 45¼	700 do.......... 12
200 do........s3. 45¼	200 do.......... 12⅛
50 do.......... 45⅜	400 do.......... 12¼
200 do.......... 45⅛	300 do.......s3. 12¼
300 do.......... 45¼	100 do.........c. 12¼
100 do........s3. 45⅛	100 do.........c. 12⅛
100 do........b3. 45¼	200 do.......... 12¼
100 do........s3. 45¼	1350 do.......... 12
300 do.......... 45¼	300 do.......... 12½
5 Am. Express..... 60½	800 do.......... 12¼
10 do......b.c. 60½	200 do.......... 12½
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...100¾	100 do.......... 12⅜
500 do..b. c.s3.100½	300 do.......... 12
400 do..........100⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union...s3. 74⅝	400 North-western... 37⅜
1800 do.......... 74⅝	200 North-w'n Pf.s30. 55
100 do........b3. 74⅝	200 do.......... 55⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..s3.100½	200 Rock Island...... 98⅞
100 Erie Railway..s3. 31¾	100 do........s3. 98⅞
100 do........b3. 31¾	400 Tol. & Wab....... 36
300 Lake Shore....... 72¾	100 St. Paul.........c. 34⅜
300 do........b3. 72¾	300 do.........c. 34¼
200 do........s3. 72⅝	200 do.......... 34¼
100 Union Pacific.s3. 28½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 25¼
700 do.........c. 28½	800 do........b3. 25¼
100 do.......... 28½	400 C., C. & I. C...... 12¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...........116⅞	$23,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67........b.c.117¾
5,000 do.........117	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C. b.c.113½
3,000 5-20 R.,'65,N. 115¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.,	600 U. P. R.....b.c.s3. 28⅜
..........b.c. 56	100 do.......... 28⅜
7,000 N. J. C., c.,b.c.102¼	500 do........s3. 28¼
1,000 U.P.R., 1st M.. 84⅜	100 do.......... 28⅜
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.105½	10 Ill. C. R.......b.c. 95
100 P.M.S.S.C. b.c.b.3. 45¼	100 Cl. & Pitts. G.b.c. 88½
200 do.......... 45	60 do.......... 88¾
100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do........b3. 88
100 do.......... 45	100 do.......... 88
100 do........s3. 45	100 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 37⅞
100 do.....s.10. 45	400 do........s3. 37
100 do........b3. 45⅛	200 do........b3. 37
1000 W. U. T..b.c.s.3. 74½	200 do.......... 36⅞
800 do.......... 74½	100 do........b3. 37
500 do.......... 74⅜	100 C. & R. I. R...b.c. 99
400 do.......... 73¼	100 do.......... 98⅞
100 do........b3. 74⅜	500 do.......... 98¾
600 do.......... 74⅜	100 Ch. & Alt. R— .c.103¾
100 do.........c. 74⅜	200 T., W. & W.R.b.c. 35⅞
100 do........b3. 74½	100 do.......... 35¾
300 do.......... 74⅜	300 do.........c. 35½
5 Am. Express...... 60½	100 do.......... 35¾
10 U. S. Express...... 68	600 do.......... 35⅝
25 N.Y.C. & H. R. R..100¾	25 Ohio & Miss R.... 25¾
100 do....b.c.s3100⅜	200 do ......b.c. 24⅞
100 do..........100⅜	700 do.......... 24¾
600 L.S.& M.S..b.c. s3. 72⅝	400 do........s3. 24½
800 do.......... 72⅝	1700 do.......... 24⅜
1100 do........s3. 72½	300 do.......... 24¼
100 do.......... 72½	200 do.......... 24⅛
600 do........b3. 72½	300 do.......... 24¼
200 do.......... 72⅜	200 O. & M. R. Pf. b.c. 45
2000 do.......... 72½	100 N.Y.,N.H & H.b.c.129¾
100 do........s3. 72⅜	105 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 12
200 do........b3. 72½	50 do.......... 12½
1900 do.......... 72⅜	100 do.......... 12
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 31¾	100 do.......... 12½
100 do........s3. 31¾	300 do.......... 12
100 C.,M.& St.P.R.b.c. 34¼	200 do.......... 11⅞
200 do.......... 34	100 P. R. of Mo....b.c. 37¾
200 do.......... 33⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 P. G. Bds.... 90¼	100 Union Pacific.s3. 28⅜
5,000 U. P. 1st M.. 84½	500 do........b3. 28½
10,000 U. P. Income. 82¼	500 do.......... 28½
40,000 do.......... 82	100 do........s3. 28½
300 West. Union..b3. 74½	400 do.......... 38⅝
300 do.......... 74½	20 do.......... 28⅜
100 do.....u.r.c. 74½	700 do.......... 28⅝
500 do.......... 74½	500 do........b3. 28⅝
10 do.......... 74¾	500 do........s3. 28⅝
100 do........s3. 74½	200 do.......... 28¾
100 do........b3. 74⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....... 35¾
100 Pacific Mail...s10 45	100 do.......... 35⅞
200 do.......... 45⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼
100 N. Y. C. & H......100⅝	100 do.......... 24½
100 do..........100¾	100 do.......... 24⅝
100 do........b3.100⅞	400 do.......... 24¾
200 Erie Railway..... 31⅞	1000 do.......... 24⅞
300 Lake Shore....... 72½	200 do.......... 24¾
600 do.......... 72⅝	400 C., C. & I. C...... 12
309 do........s3. 72⅝	300 do.......... 12½
100 Pittsburg........ 88	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 38½
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 25½	

THURSDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

An advance in the Gold premium and a decline in the prices of Stocks at the opening of the Wall street markets to-day was the result of an advance from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. in the Bank of England rate of discount, and this latter movement was the feature of interest in banking and financial circles. During the past week the bullion in the Bank of England decreased $938,000, the proportion of its reserve to liabilities being 41 ₱ cent., against 46⅞ ₱ cent. at the last preceding report. In the open market in London the rate for ninety days' bills is 3⅞ ₱ cent., and on the Stock Exchange the money rate on Government Securities is 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of England is rarely, except in times of war, moved to so violent an advance as 1 ₱ cent. in its rate, when the rate is below five ₱ cent., and as a consequence the announcement was received with much surprise, and elicited unusual comment. Of course, there was the usual variety of opinions urged as to the cause of the advance, some theorists attributing it to a fear of the prospective marketing of the New United States Fives in London, and that this action of the Directors was merely anticipatory. By far the more probable theory, however, is one which is in some sort sustained by facts, and which finds the motive to have grown out of the carrying of large amounts of bullion from England to France for some weeks past. This movement has been so marked as to have attracted considerable attention as the daily reports of the withdrawals have been made, and it was noted that the Bank of France almost simultaneously announced considerable increases in Specie. A few days since a large amount of bullion was withdrawn, and a rumor grew out of it here to the effect that some London bankers not in the Syndicate were shipping gold to France so as to embarrass the marketing of the Funded Loan. This is, in the opinion of well-informed financiers, a very unlikely, in fact the most unlikely, of all the reasons for these great transfers of bullion, for if we are not greatly mistaken the whole subject which has rendered necessary or prudent this advance in the Bank of England rate will be found to have its origin in the great exertions at present being made by the French Government to restore the industries and the finances of the nation. The matter lies solely between England, with her abundance of capital always ready for investment, and France, with a shrewd system of finance prevailing among her statesmen. When the American Loan is ready to be offered in London there is every reason to believe it will find a ready and easy market awaiting it. During the past week, as an offset to the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, we find that the Bank of France has gained 23,307,000 francs. As a rule, the balance of trade between the two countries is in favor of France. But recently and for some time past France has been marketing large amounts of Turkish and Egyptian bonds in London, and has been generally successful in placing them. Then, too, the new Peruvian Loan, in connection with the offering of which the guano deposits have been so elaborately surveyed under direction of the British Government, has drawn large shipments of gold to South America, while the outflow of bullion to the East Indies and South Africa have been likewise extensive. These are some of the larger items, not taking into account the very recent negotiation of a Canadian Loan in London and numerous kindred transactions, involving in the aggregate a vast amount of money. The Paris markets for Government securities were recently affected to a depression in connection with the marketing of this Turkish Loan, in consequence of a threat by the Syndicate having control of the negotiation to sell the securities deposited against a loan of 40,000,000 francs. Indeed, sales were actually commenced on a part of the 1873 Turkish Loan, which had been pledged for this advance. The funds, however, were provided at an early date for the repayment of the advance of 40,000,000 francs, and the market recovered its tone. In addition to the causes above mentioned, the crop movements in England must soon begin to engage capital, if they have not already begun to do so, and the opening of the Fall trade will find employment for a heavy amount of gold. The Bank of France, on July 16, held 1,225,933,187 francs in bullion, against a note circulation of 2,556,829,225, or equal almost to one-half its circulation. Its notes are now standing at par. During the recent national calamities the Bank loaned the French Government an amount equal to $250,000,000 at 1 ₱ cent. interest, and it was on the failure of the effort to repay this indebtedness at the rate of $40,000,000 per year by a direct tax that M. Magne, Finance Minister of France, felt called upon to resign recently. The annual repayment has now been fixed at $30,000,000. These facts tend to show the motive which governs her statesmen in their efforts to draw money into the country, and their success is not to be wondered at. The advance in the Bank of England rate may, therefore, be looked upon as not altogether a necessity of the situation, but as partially precautionary, and a decline at an early day would not be altogether unlooked for. An advance was, in some measure, anticipated nearly two weeks since in certain quarters, as is evidenced by the London *Economist*, of July 25, which says: "With the cessation of the shipments of Gold from New-York there is now no large amount of Gold to arrive, and on balance the Bank reserve seems likely to be reduced at an early date to a point at which an advance of the Bank rate may become necessary."

Money opened at 2@3 ₱ cent. to day, and advanced in the early afternoon, declining to 3½ ₱ cent., dropping to 2 ₱ cent. at the close. Foreign Exchange was steady throughout the day. Under the influence of the higher Bank rate in London, short sight bills advanced firmly from $4 89½@$4 90, the closing rate on Wednesday, to $4 90¼@$4 90½; sixty days bills remain unchanged at $4 87@$4 87½. Gold was quite active, and opened at 109⅝, an advance of ⅛ over last night's closing price. In the first half hour it went up to 109⅞, and then touched 110. The closing price was 109⅞. Carrying rates were 1½@2 ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The receipts for Customs aggregated $426,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $310,000 for interest and $5,000 in redemption of Five-twenties. The bids for $1,500,000 Gold at the Sub-Treasury sale to-day amounted to $1,580,000, at prices varying from 109-50 to 109-88. The awards for the amount offered were made at 109.77 to 109.88. The business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $21,631,000; gold balances, $1,108,937; currency balances, $1,231,885. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $56,050,374; currency balances, $2,865,892; gold exchanges, $8,067,267; gold balances, $1,467,114. Government Bonds were steady and strong throughout the day in sympathy with the advance in the Gold premium, and nearly all the issues experienced a slight advance in price. The bulk of the sales were in the registered classes. The Stock Market opened comparatively weak, at a decline of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. from yesterday's final prices, and at the First Board prices made a still further decline of ¼ ₱ cent. Before the second call a recovery of ⅛@¼ was apparent in the active list, though C. C. and I. C., under the pressure of its recent interest default, dropped from 14 to 11⅞, on the last sale made at the regular Board. At the close there was a recovery of ¼@⅝ from the lowest point of the day. The greatest declines of the day were, in C., C. & I. C, 2⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, 1; and the remainder of the list ⅛@¾ ₱ cent., excepting New-York Central and Delaware and Lackawanna, which showed an improvement at the close of ⅛ ₱ cent. each. Railway Mortgages were firm, on moderately active sales, Central Pacific selling at 90, Union Pacific, first, at 84¼@84½, Incomes at 82@82¼, Western Pacific at 82, Morris and Essex, first, at 106½, Harlem, first, registered 7s, at 105½, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 103. State Bonds were dull. Missouri long sixes sold at 92¾, and Tennessee new sixes at 56. Bank Shares were quiet but firm.

The following are the closing quotations of Stock prices for to-day, in comparison with those of Tuesday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111¾	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117½	117¾
American Gold	109½	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100¾	100⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	99	98⅞
Pacific Mail	45	45⅛
St. Paul Common	34⅞	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	53½	52⅝
Western Union	74⅞	74⅝
Union Pacific	28¾	28⅝
Lake Shore	73	72⅝
Toledo & Wabash	36¼	35⅞
North-western Common	37⅞	37⅛
North-western Preferred	55½	55⅜
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅛	107¼
New-Jersey Central	106	105½
Panama	111¼	111½
Erie	32	31⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	24¾
C., C. & Indiana Central	13⅝	12⅛
Harlem	124½	124

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅞	100½	2,300
Erie	32	31¾	2,800
Lake Shore	72⅞	72⅜	15,300
C. & Pittsburg	88½	88	400
North-western	37⅛	36⅞	3,100
North-western Pref.	55⅜	55⅜	700
Rock Island	99	98¾	1,400
Pacific Mail	45¼	45	5,100
St. Paul	34¾	33⅞	2,700
Ohios	25¼	24¼	7,300
Western Union	74⅞	74	17,600
Wabash	36¼	35½	3,400
Union Pacific	28¾	28¼	8,700
C., C. & I. C.	14	11⅞	9,600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14	14	100
Missouri Pacific	37¾	37¾	200
Quicksilver	29¼	29¼	100
Quicksilver Pref.	33	33	100
Consolidated Coal	43	43	300
Maryland Coal	18	18	100
Total			81,300

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111	111¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¼	111½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, New Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118
10-40s, Registered	109¾	110
10-40s, Coupons	113½	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82½

The following are the Bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 15	N. Y. C. B. Loan....106¾
California 7s........110½	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '85...105
Connecticut 6s......102½	N. C., N. C. R., J & J. 40
Georgia 6s.......... 77½	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O. 40
Indiana 5s...........101	Ohio 6s, '81.........102¼
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100¼	Ohio 6s, '86..........104¼
Illinois War Loan....100¼	Rhode Island 6s......101
Michigan 6s, '78–'79.101	South Carolina 6s.... 25
Michigan 6s, '83.....101	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 18
Michigan 7s, '90.....101	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 18
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99	S. C. Non-F'd bds.... 5¼
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 99	Tenn. 6s, old........ 76
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 97	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. C.. 56½
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 96¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 74
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 96	Tenn 6s, new, ex. C. 55½
Long Bonds, due '81	Va. 6s, new bds...... 30
to '91 inclusive.... 92½	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 51⅞
Han. & St. Jo., due'76. 96	Va.6s, Con.bds.,2d se. 34
N. Y. R. B. Loan....106¾	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb'y & Sus. 1st.....102	Buff.&State Line 7's. 95
Alb'y & Sus. 2d......100	Lake Shore Div....... 95½
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s, g. 55	L. S. con. coup.1st... 96½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.... 48	M. C. con. 7s, 1902.... 97¾
Chi. & Alt. 1st.......103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 94
Chi. & Alt. inc....... 97	N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 93
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....105	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E..... 90
C., R. I. & P.........103¼	N. Y. C. 6s, sub...... 90
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n..103½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......100
C. of N. J. con. con..102	N. Y. C.&H.1st,reg. 104½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.. 99½	H. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.104
M.& St.P.1st,8s, P.D. 103	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg..105
M. &St.P.1stLa.O.D. 79½	North Mo. 1st........ 81
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D 74	O. & M. con. S. F..... 92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.. 100	O. & M. con.......... 90
C. & N. W., con.bds. 84	O. & M. 2d. con...... 74
C. & N. W., 1st...... 96	Cen. P. gold bds..... 90
C. & N. W., c. G. B. 79	Cen. P. St. Aid Bds. 98
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 91½	W. Pac. Bds.......... 81⅝
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7'sS.F.100	U. Pac. 1st.......... 84
Del.,Lack. & W. 1st.102⅛	U. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 82⅛
Del.,Lack.&W., 2d..102	U. Pac. inc. 10s..... 82½
D.,Lack.&W.7's con.103½	P. R. Mo. 1st........ 76
Morris & Essex 1st..106	P. R. Mo. 1st Caron. 60
Morris & Essex 2d..100½	P. R. 7s, g'td by Mo. 98
Morris &Essex7s,'71. 96	P., Ft. W. & Chi.1st.104⅜
Erie 1st extended...102½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.100
Erie 3d, 7's 1883..... 97¾	Cleve. & P. con. S.F. 95
Long Dock Bonds.... 96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.. 78	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 81½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..102½	Alton & T. H. 1st.....103
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 p.c.103	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 86
Clev. & Tol .S. F....100	Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc. 71
Clev.&Tol.new bds.. 97	T., Peo. & War.,E.D. 82
Clev.,P.& Ash. old.. 99	T., Peo. & W.,W. D.. 70
Clev., P.&Ash., new. 97¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 80
Buffalo & Erie new.. 97¼	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America..........146	Merchants'..........119
American Exchange.110	Merchants' Exch.....106½
Bkr's & Brokers' Ass. 75	New-York...........120
Gallatin National....130	New-York County...200
German American... 88	Ninth National......100
Gold Exchange.......110	People's............140
Importers'&Trad'rs'.190	Phenix.............. 97
Irving..............125	St. Nicholas........104
Mechanics'..........132	State of New-York...110
Mercantile..........114	Tradesmen's.........137

The following are the awards made at the Treasury sale of $1,500,000 Gold:

Name.	Amount.	Price.
Jas. T. Bates & Co.	$50,000	109.77 @
White, Morris & Co.	100,000	109.76 @109.79
W. T. Hatch & Son	10,000	109.88 @
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	60,000	109.73 @109.85
J. F. Underhill & Co.	580,000	109.75 @109.81
P. Handy	25,000	109.77 @
Jas. B. Colgate & Co.	409,000	109.72½@109.81
Marks & Co.	33,000	109.72 @
H. Manuel & Co.	242,000	109.72 @109.88
Total	$1,500,000	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 6.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104⅝	104¾
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	50½	50⅝
Reading	55¾	55⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	44½	44¾
Lehigh Lold Doan	95½	95¾

No result has yet been reached in the case of the State of Wisconsin vs. The Chicago and North-western Railroad Company and others, now before the courts at Madison. The argument will probably occupy the remainder of this week.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular which is of especial interest to the bondholders and creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and which may be obtained on application therefor. It submits the views of this eminent firm as to the condition and prospects of the road, the present position and future plans of the company, their proposition for the funding of interest and the settlement of their floating debt, and suggestions as to the best policy to be followed under the circumstances.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 04¾@$1 05; closed $1 05, spot; $1 03⅝, August; $1 00¾@$1 01, September; No. 3 do., 98¼c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@66c.; closed at 65¾c.@66c., spot; 65¼c., August; 64¾c., September; Rejected, 64c.@65c. Oats dull and a shade lower, at 40c., spot; 36⅞c.@37c., August; 34¾c.@35c., September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—$1 04 for No. 2 Spring. Pork quiet and weak at $24 25@$24 37½, spot; $24 12½@$24 25, August; $24 37½@$24 50, September. Lard firm and higher at 14c.@14½c., September. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Freights active and steady; Corn to Buffalo, 2½c.; Wheat to do., 2¾c.@3c. Whisky dull and drooping at 96c. On the call of the Board in the afternoon Wheat closed unsettled at $1 03⅝c. Corn quiet at 65¾c., August; 65⅛c., September. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and unchanged; Inspected No. 3 Red, $1 06½@$1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16½, seller all the year. Corn in fair demand and higher at 64½c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, in elevator; 64c., August. Oats in fair demand and higher at 47½c.@48c. for No. 2, in elevator. Rye higher at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky lower at 98c. Pork—No demand. Dry-salted Meats—No movement. Bacon active; advancing; sales of Shoulders at 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., August; Clear Sides, 13c., buyer August. Lard firm; small lots of Refined at 13¾c. Live Hogs strong for best; weak for other grades; Light, $5@$5 50; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Bacon, $6 25@$7; Butchers', $7 25@$7 50. Cattle dull for all grades; market overstocked; shipments mainly at first hands. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,819 bbls.; Wheat, 95,900 bushels; Corn, 207,724 bushels; Oats, 42,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 56,668 bushels; Corn, 113,152 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 21,600 bushels; Oats, 27,600 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat entirely neglected; prices merely nominal. Corn quiet at an advance; sales, 3,700 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.@75c., in car lots; market bare at close. Oats quiet; sales of two cars New Toledo at 60c., on track. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90; balance unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; New-York State, prime, 12¾c.@13½c.; Western reserved, 12½c.@12¾c.; Half-skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs dull; Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Western, 17c.@18c. Flour firm for best grades; others nominal; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat dull; new Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 35@$1 40. Rye, 92c.@95c. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 84c. Oats declining; White, new, 57c.@60c. Petroleum—Refined firmer at 12c.; Crude nominal; in bbls., 8⅜c.; in bulk, 4½c.@4¾c. Whisky, $1 04.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet, steady, unchanged. Wheat—Western, $1 43; Southern steady; choice White and Amber, $1 40@$1 43; fair to prime White, $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28@$1 32; Red Western, $1 28@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 32@$1 35. Corn dull; White Southern, 88c.@91c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats weak; Southern new, 55c.@60c.; Western, bright new, 60c.@62c.; do. Mixed, 58c. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm, with an advancing tendency; Mess Pork, $24@$25; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter—Western firm; light receipts; sales at 24c.@26c. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 02@$1 03.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Extra do., $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 15@$1 16; August, $1 15; September, $1 09¼; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 15@$1 15½; August, $1 15; No. 3 do., $1 09; rejected Red, $1; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 20@$1 20½; No. 2 White Kentucky, $1 30@$1 31. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; High Mixed, 68c.@68¼c.; August, 68c.@68¼c.; October, 65c.@65¼c.; Low Mixed, 68c.@68½c.; Yellow, 68½c.; no grade, 67c.@67¼c.; damaged, 59c. Oats dull and declining at 46c. for No. 1; 43½c. for No. 2; August, 40c.; old, 48c.; Michigan, 43c.; rejected, 40c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—81,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—15,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn dull and lower at 62½c.@64c. Oats quiet and weak; new, 43c.@48c. Rye dull and lower at 78c.@80c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 13½c.; Kettle, 15¼c.@15½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c., spot; 8¾c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides sold at $11 40; held at $11 50 at the close; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c., closing at the outside price; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky steady at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 34. Corn firm; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 75c.; High-mixed held at 76c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted and $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6⅜c., Corn 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—16,800 bushels Wheat. Canal Shipments—18,400 bushels Wheat, 724,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15½; No. 2, $1 09¼, spot; $1 08, August; $1 03, September. Oats nominal and quiet; No. 2, 52c. Corn in improved demand; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. Rye dull and nominal at 75c. for No. 1. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 08. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour; 59,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 63c.@72c. Oats unchanged at 52c.@55c. for new and old. Rye unchanged. Pork unchanged at $25. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats active and higher: Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Wheat—New freely offered, without finding buyers. Rye nominally 90c. for new, and $1 for old. Corn dull, but firmly held at 79c.@80c. for Western Mixed. Oats unsettled, and the tendency of the market downward; small bag lots, out of condition, sold at 70c.; new freely offered at 65c., with buyers below that figure.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Wheat quiet and steady; New No. 1 Red Winter, $1 16; New No. 2 do., $1 13. Corn steady and unchanged at 72c.@73c. for Mixed; 68c.@69c. for ear, on track. Oats dull and declining at 43c. for New No. 1 State; 41c. for No. 2 do.; 44c. for White. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,500 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 28@$1 28½; No. 1, $1 25@$1 26; Amber, $1 13@$1 13½. Corn steady at 72c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 40c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—19,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Corn—Supply fair; demand moderate; Yellow Mixed, 76c.@78c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 90c.@93c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 36½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin steady at $1 70 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—There was no market here to-day on account of the election.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,928 head, or 584 cars, against 506 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow, and there were but few good Cattle offering; the poor stuff remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands; prices are unchanged; the only sales reported were 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,329 lbs., at $4 12½@$6 12½; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,164 to 1,252 lbs., at $5 05@$5 50; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 765 to 1,057 lbs., at $4 12½@$4 62½; 65 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,341 to 1,408 lbs., at $6 12½@$6 40; 150 head Texas Steers, ranging from 803 lbs. to 911 lbs., at $3 12½@$4 25; 125 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 837 lbs. to 916 lbs., at $4@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow, and nearly all offerings were disposed of; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 87½; Western Sheep, $4@$5. Sales of 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 72 lbs. to 78 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 700 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 73 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 300 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 72 to 81 lbs., at $3 37½@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,000, against 10,400 for the same time last week; market fairly active; Michigan Hogs, $5 75@$6 25; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 37½. Milch Cows—Receipts light; demand good, with higher prices; common to good, $30@$60.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,00; market rather more active and firmer for shipping grades; sales of Texans at $2@$3 75; fair to choice Steers, $5@$6; medium, $4 25@$4 37½; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs firm; receipts, 8,000; prices higher; inferior to extra sold at $6 25@$7 25; bulk of sales at $6 60@$6 85; shipments, 6,000. Sheep firmer; receipts, 300; poor to best sold readily at $3@$5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Cattle more active; ⅛c. higher; very best on sale to-day, 5⅝c.@6⅛c.; first quality, 4½c.@5½c.; medium to good fair quality, 3⅝c.@4½c.; receipts, 2,114; sales, 1,675. Hogs closed firm for best grades at 9½c.@10c.; common, 8¼c.@9c.; receipts, 8,846. Sheep more active; fat Sheep, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 7,454.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 339 bales; gross, 355 bales; exports coastwise, 561 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 21,585 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16⅞c.@17c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; exports coastwise, 41 bales; sales, 66 bales; spinners, 25 bales; stock, 3,059 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports coastwise, 229 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 5,746 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Cotton nominal, higher asked; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 81 bales; gross, 81 bales; exports coastwise, 284 bales; sales, 97 bales; stock, 8,438 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 5 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,902 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 37 bales; stock, 3,783 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the Bank at 4 ₱ cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅞ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £938,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 46⅞ ₱ cent., is now 41 ₱ cent. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 6—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 23,307,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do., do., deliverable October and November, at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 49s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Middling, deliverable October, at 8 7-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 6—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.; Linseed-oil, £28 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Spanish Gold, 238@239; American, 239@241. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 137@139 premium; short sight, 141@143 premium.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Daniel Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to forgery and was sent to State Prison for three years....George White, a pocket-book snatcher, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Bernard Fagan, charged with robbery in the first degree, in having, on the 23d of July, assaulted Daniel P. Graham, of Haverstraw, in Doly's liquor saloon, Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, robbing him of $21, was found guilty. Although the maximum penalty under the verdict is twenty years in State Prison, the Recorder, seeing that Fagan was not a professional thief, exercised the discretion vested in him, and only sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison....John Nolan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months....Thomas Sullivan and George Kearns pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Frederick Loss pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Martin Campbell, colored, (two indictments,) and Charles Weaver, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The former was sent to State Prison for five years and the latter for three years....Thomas R. White pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison....David Congdon pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Evangeline, the Belle of Acadia—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum........3
The Weekly Times, per annum........2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The election of William T. Harris, of St. Louis, as President of the National Educational Association, which closed its session at Detroit last night, is an honor which Missouri has well earned by her earnest efforts in behalf of education since the war. It is also an excellent choice. Mr. Harris, a fine thinker and vigorous writer on educational topics, is widely known as the efficient Superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, and as the editor of "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," which has attracted the attention of the best minds in Europe and this country. The association listened, on Thursday, to an address on "The Building of a Brain," by Dr. Edward H. Clarke, of Boston, who has written so well upon "Sex in Education." A very full abstract of this able address will be found in our columns this morning.

A greater loss of life than was at first supposed was caused by the burning of the steamer *Pat Rogers* on the Ohio River, Wednesday. In addition to the unfortunates burned alive, seven or eight persons are believed to have been drowned. It is said that the frightful calamity was caused by a negro thief, who took passage on the *Rogers* on her fatal trip from Louisville, and fired the boat to avenge himself for a pistol-shot with which the watchman had warned him away from the steamer one night while she was lying at her wharf.

Considering the geographical and ethnological insignificance of Iceland, that hyperborean island is just now cutting a considerable figure in the world. It is said to be the custom of the Icelanders to celebrate the settlement of their country once in a thousand years. They are at it now, and the contagion has reached the classic city of Ithaca, N. Y. The Ithacans joined in the Icelandic millennial—would it were a millennium!—with the firing of rockets and the festive cracker. To give a truly national flavor to the exercises, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was played upon a chime of bells, "Greenland" being a happy euphuism for "Iceland." We are glad Iceland has a millennial, and we wish the thrifty little community "many happy returns."

Spanish complications have assumed a curious phase. It is reported that Germany is negotiating with the Madrid Government for the purchase of Santona, a fortified peninsula headland in the Bay of Biscay. It is asserted that the German Government intends to make "a second Gibraltar" of this point, if it is secured. Why Germany wants a Gibraltar in the Bay of Biscay is not made clear. Meanwhile, the Carlists thrive, in spite of the reported denial of French friendship by the Duke Decazes. They are said to have received 6,000 Remington rifles by sea, and to have lost 5,000 other rifles by the hands of over-officious French police in the Pyrenees.

Complaints are frequently made to us of the utter disregard of the convenience and safety of passengers shown in the method of announcing stations on most of our Eastern railroads. The names are simply shouted in a hoarse and often inarticulate manner by the brakeman at either end of the car. Passengers often fail to understand, and either rush to the doors to inquire of the impatient brakeman, in which case they are apt to lose time and run the risk of breaking their necks, or else they are carried by. Cases of this kind happen daily, and if the brakeman's voice were the only instrument accessible to the railroad companies, the public would bear its annoyances as best it could; but this is not the case. On some of the Western roads they have a simple contrivance at each end of the car which shows in large, clear letters the name of each station the moment the next preceding station is passed. The insuperable obstacle to the introduction of this improvement on Eastern roads is the fact that it is a great convenience to the public.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REFORM.

It is a matter of natural anxiety to those engaged in the cause of reform in South Carolina to know what is the wisest course to pursue to successfully oppose the tactics of the corruptionists. The situation is not without its difficulties, and very serious ones. If, on the one hand, the reformers fail to place on their ticket some representatives of the colored race, they incur the danger of being believed hostile to them, and that, in many sections of the State, is a risk they can ill afford to run. Where the negroes are in a majority they can defeat any attempt at reform, however sincere, or however energetic, which arouses their suspicions. Nor is it very strange that these suspicions should be very near the surface and easily awakened. It is but a few years since the white natives of South Carolina, as a class, were in fact and openly the oppressors of the blacks. It is still more recently that these whites were warring with all their might against the acquisition of suffrage by the blacks. In the latter case they were actuated in great part by reason, and their objections to the grant of political power to the negroes were sincerely entertained. But the attitude they then and previously assumed was perfectly obvious to the negro, and he cannot be altogether blamed if he fails to interpret it in a manner favorable, or even just, to the whites. Moreover, the negro knows perfectly well that for a long and doubtful period, after peace was granted the South, and after the legal freedom of the slaves was acknowledged, a determined effort was made to deprive him of the fruits of freedom, and to confine him within the control of his former master almost as completely as in the time of slavery. Doubtless many who took part in that movement believed that it was designed for the good of all classes. They called it an effort to make labor stable, and they thought that this was as much to be desired for the blacks as for the whites. But the negro very naturally, perhaps very justly, did not so understand it, and it went a great way toward embittering him and making him suspicious. He thought he was free, and he wanted to prove it to himself by going where he would; and he found himself opposed, not only by statutes but by means of which the Kuklux trials revealed the character. We repeat that it is not to be wondered at that he has been rendered suspicious, and the reformers are quite right in wishing in every way to avoid incurring his suspicions.

But, on the other hand, the supply of blacks who are at all fit for office is very limited. In some districts, probably, there are none. In other districts, the few who have intelligence have proved themselves dishonest. Under these circumstances, it becomes a question of degrees. The reformers must do the best they can, depending on discussion and personal effort to make their motives appreciated. There are certainly in some districts really honest and trustworthy negroes who can be brought forward, and in all there must be some gradation in their unfitness, and the reformers must take the best material they can find.

Some of the gentlemen who are engaged in the work of reform have addressed us specific inquiries as to the proper course to pursue in certain described cases. But it is obvious that any definite advice we could give at this distance would have much less value than their own judgment ought to have. We cannot possibly know the whole of any case; least of all can we undertake to decide as to the merits of particular candidates. We have opened the campaign for reform by fully exposing certain prominent men. We have no hesitation in calling on every honest Republican to fight those men, wherever they may show themselves, and to utterly repudiate any political movement with which they are prominently connected. Nor should we question for an instant the entire propriety of uniting with Democrats, ex-Secessionists, Liberal Republicans, or any others against these corruptionists, or against any ticket that may be sustained by the corruptionists. But we cannot, without much fuller information than we are likely to be able to get, be expected to single out from all the men put forward those who may be serving as "blinds" for Moses and his gang. Of course men will be put forward for that purpose, and they ought to be opposed with the utmost determination; but the task of discovering and exposing their real character can only be performed on the ground. It cannot be properly performed in New-York.

And we have one suggestion to make to our friends in South Carolina. It is that, while they strive for all that can possibly be hoped for, they make up their minds that the task they have taken up cannot be disposed of in one election, or by one Legislature, or by one change of executive officers. It will be at best a tedious and often a discouraging work. If any progress is made, it should be regarded as a great reward for labors done, and an incentive to greater efforts hereafter. If a reform Governor should not be elected, and if only a minority should be secured in the Legislature, that is worth striving for, because a determined, courageous, upright minority can prove a very valuable check on the majority, and can make a beginning of a complete revolution. It is of the last importance that a beginning should be made in the fight, and when that is done, time will be an ally of reform. The longer the struggle is kept up, the more reform will gain in strength, and ultimately it will triumph entirely.

JUDGE LYNCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It is not often that the sacred right of self-preservation is so promptly and terribly vindicated as in an occurrence that lately happened in Eastern Massachusetts. Two men and two women, living by themselves in a cottage at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, offended the villagers by their manner of life. It is said that the relations of these four people were immoral, whereat their neighbors were scandalized, and it was quietly resolved that the nuisance should be removed. This was in Massachusetts, an old State, where law has had fair trial for more than two centuries. One might suppose that the people knew what was lawful and what was not: what was to be hoped from a just administration of local law, and what the law could not reach. They organized just such a court as might have been summoned in the wilds of Arizona or Idaho, presided over by Judge Lynch. A party of men, in the darkness of night, went to the domicile of the offenders, provided with a wagon containing tar, feathers, and other instruments of punishment well known to those who have "assisted" at a Lynch tribunal. One of the objectionable men was at home. Failing to entice him out of doors, his house—no longer his castle—was broken open, and he was dragged out, handcuffed, and thrust into the wagon, along with the materials for his intended garments. In the scuffle, the resisting victim got out a pistol, fired at random among his tormentors, and killed one of them. The comedy of justice became a tragedy. The self-appointed ministers of popular law were smitten with the weapon they had drawn. The right of a man to defend himself against illegal attack was bloodily vindicated. Lynch law collapsed, and a Coroner's jury, summoned under the statutes of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts, decreed that the homicide was committed in self-defense. There is some natural regret at the untimely end of the lyncher, who is described as "an inoffensive citizen;" but the verdict of impartial people will be that he justly met his death while engaged in a felonious and unlawful expedition.

If there is any reasonable excuse for the execution of Lynch law anywhere, it is in the sparsely settled regions of the Republic where the administration of justice is uncertain, jails are insecure, and lawless criminals have powerful confederates ready to rescue them. Under such circumstances it must be noticed the sentence of the accused man is always death. Men have been hanged by Judge Lynch for theft, arson, malicious mischief, and petty larceny. The sacred right of human life once invaded, it is easy and natural for popular vengeance always to take that fatal shape. But it is safe to say that in no spot of the American Union is the execution of Lynch law ever or under any circumstances justifiable. All civilized communities recognize the sanctity of human life by inflicting upon the murderer the most awful of human punishments, and by surrounding the accused with every possible safeguard against an unjust condemnation and execution. A popular outburst that takes the execution of law out of the hands of those responsible for its administration is a crime against society more deadly than any so-called legal offense can possibly be. It were better that a great wrong should be endured—if the law cannot cure it—than law and order should be subverted in a mad attempt to substitute a burlesque for a vital principle. Even the great popular uprising by which San Francisco, in troublous times, drove organized crime out of the country, has not always been accepted as the best solution of the perilous difficulty that besets a young community. And even the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was the result of a revolution, not of a sudden burst of passion.

The outbreak at Martha's Vineyard is significant, because it shows how it is possible for the mob spirit to ferment in old-settled communities. We should scarcely look for such a demonstration of lawlessness in staid old Massachusetts, and it is quite likely that the tragical termination of this affair will not only sober the principal actors therein, but will rebuke the temper of mob-inclined people everywhere. When it is understood that a threatened man is prepared to defend his life and person by all desperate means, there may be less inclination to execute upon him summary and popular judgment. If the Martha's Vineyard people were moved by the tradition of "Floyd Ireson, who, for his hard heart, was tarred and feathered and carried in a cart by the women of Marblehead," they have found to their cost that in these later times, when men are quick to resent any illegal invasion of their rights, the law of self-defense holds good against all popular violence. Civilized society is put in jeopardy by open lawlessness oftener than by any possible form of immorality. The self-appointed executioners of young Kelsey did a more flagrant wrong than he could have committed in a lifetime of shame and scandal. Anarchy has come again when we are bereft of the right of liberty protected by law.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY.

Kansas has the honor of presenting to the American public the latest new party. This promising infant has not yet been named, but it may, for lack of a better title, be called the Independent Party of Kansas. It has begun its existence with a declaration of principles; life is not worth having without principles; and this is no feeble wail, but a stentorian cry from "the boundless prairies of the free West." The Independents have read the Declaration of Independence, and they garnish the front of their address with a liberal quotation from that much-abused document. The usual touching allusion to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—now supposed to be highly endangered—tapers off into some reference to the late amendments to the Federal Constitution, which are also presumed to stand in immediate deadly peril. Then there is a demand for State rights, couched in language that, as the play-bill would say, "cannot offend the most fastidious." Next, we have some nervous rhetoric about the "bold defiance" of the present Administration, with a paragraph neatly turned with "ancient landmarks." There is a good word in favor of paying the public debt according to law, which nobody can deny; a dab at the national banks, the tariff, and some other things, and the remainder is occupied with local politics of immediate interest to the people of Kansas.

If the Independents can purify or even assuage the nastiness of Kansas politics, they will not have been born in vain. But the error they have made is in attempting to cover too much. They begin with "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," rest half way on the repeal of the tariff on lumber, and wind up with a general objurgation of Kansas political corruption. In other words, there is too much rhetoric for the occasion. The Independents may feel very deeply on the subject of the Declaration of Independence and the immoralities of the Republican Party, but their views on these topics lack freshness and novelty. They may be very much in earnest as to what they say about the price of lumber, and the duty of the National Government thereto; but the outside world will take little heed unless they go to work and elect good men for office. It is not so much what the new party in Kansas thinks about things as what it does, that will attract attention. The field is all before the Independents. If they shall choose honest and capable men to govern Kansas and represent her in Congress, they will deserve well of their country.

GOOD AIR FOR GIRLS.

Whatever we may, any of us, think in regard to the education of girls by the same system and under the same circumstances as boys, we must all concede that the girls labor under one disadvantage that ought to be removed as speedily and as completely as possible. They do not obtain nearly their proper share of that pure air which is just as essential to their healthy development, and to the happiness of their future lives, as it is to the other sex. Boys enjoy a liberty that we cannot accord to girls. They can run, ride, row, swim, play ball, fish and hunt, and some one or more of these things they always manage to do, whatever may be the means or the disposition of their parents. Their natural tendencies, and the incentive of emulation, keep them a great deal of the time actively engaged in out-door exercise, and the narrow streets and pent-up dwellings of the City do not wholly confine them.

Not so with City girls. Out-door enjoyment is relatively difficult for them. Street games, while they are of the age at which boys delight in these, are neither safe nor proper for them. Riding is expensive, and our pavements, slippery, rough, and full of pit-holes, often make it dangerous. The waters that surround the City are not easily accessible, and are, for the most part, too crowded to admit of rowing by girls. Gardening, though by no means out of the question, has but limited scope in our small "yards" at the rear of our houses, where nothing but pure love of the pursuit can attract our girls. The gymnasium, as it exists in schools, is generally but poorly cared for, is often defective in ventilation, and not kept free from dust, so that energetic exercise taken there is sometimes worse than none at all. In the midst of these difficulties, the parent who appreciates the absolute necessity of affording his young daughters vigorous exercise in pure open air may well be discouraged.

Yet the necessity is unquestionably absolute. There can be no trifling with it. The girl who habitually breathes air deficient in oxygen, or burdened with dust and other impurities, or who fails each day to get exercise in such air sufficient to stimulate the lungs, set the blood flowing rapidly, and awaken the nerves to activity, is bound to fail in the severe trials to which in her maturer years she will be subjected. The process by which the healthful constitution, strong to perform and to endure, is built up, is dependent on several well-defined conditions. The different parts of the system must be exercised, the blood must be well-fed and sufficiently aerated, and for this the lungs must have plenty of good air, and must receive it while in a state of moderate stimulation. Steady, frequent, pleasurable activity in the open air is an imperative requirement of health, and it is peculiarly imperative in the case of young and growing girls.

What, then, is to be done? That is a question which each parent must answer, to some extent, in his or her own way, according to circumstances. There are, of course, in the case of the great mass of our population—families who are neither poor nor rich—insuperable objections to the more expensive means of providing open-air exercise for their children. But there are few who are entirely destitute of resources. For one thing, a school can be selected at a distance of a mile or more from home, and the girls can be required to walk to and from it when in good health. If they can secure pleasant companions from among their acquaintances and schoolmates, so much the better. The air of our streets is by no means the best, but it is the best we have, and ought to be freely used. Except in cases of sickness—when girls ought to be rigidly kept from school entirely—the walk morning and afternoon might with advantage be insisted on in all except the most extremely stormy weather. Injurious heat is seldom encountered during school terms. Another resource that should be diligently used is the Saturday excursion, in fine weather, to the Park, either in Brooklyn or New-York, and, if may be, a game of croquet. One bright and gay afternoon of innocent pleasure in the open air each week ought, if possible, to be provided for every girl. If parents plead, as some will, that they have not time to supervise such excursions, we are bound to say that to provide healthy pleasures for children is a part of the duties of a parent, the responsibility for which is assumed when the relation is entered on, and the cost of which, in every way, ought to be taken into account as much as any other consideration.

There is still another way of securing exercise and good air for girls, which is a trifle old-fashioned, but which we are convinced might be brought again into general use with great advantage. It is the performance of household work, in rooms with open windows and a good current of fresh air blowing through them. Even sweeping can be managed so as to be beneficial, and cooking need not necessarily be done in a stifling atmosphere. Apart from which, the regular care of the upper rooms of almost all city houses, if they are properly ventilated, can be made not only a healthy, but an enjoyable and certainly a very useful occupation. We venture to commend it as worth at least an experiment.

THE POVERTY OF COLLEGE TUTORS.

With remarkable unanimity, authorities point to the necessity of concentration of forces in our principal seats of instruction. Bishop Whipple made some valuable remarks on this subject lately, and alluded to the circumstance that, while four universities sufficed for the thirty millions of people in England, Minnesota apparently thought she needed many more. The Bishop seemed to be clearly of opinion that these four universities were decidedly superior to the aggregate of educational establishments in Minnesota. The mistake committed in this country has been in regarding the smaller colleges as anything more than high schools. They can hardly take a position above that held by Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, which are all endowed colleges, but not universities.

About the same time that the observations to which we have alluded fell from Bishop Whipple, the President of Harvard spoke of the lamentable inadequacy of the funds available for the employment of tutors in his college. Dr. Eliot, whose remarks we have quoted in our educational notes, stated that were it not for the æsthetic and social advantages offered by a residence at Cambridge, it would be found impossible to induce men at all competent for it to enter on the task of tutorship. On the same day that we gave his remarks to that effect, we had occasion to mention that a gentleman had given $50,000 to an agricultural college in Virginia, a statement which suggested the thought that it is strange to find in the year 1874 such a place as Harvard, under the very wing of Boston, in absolute penury, so far as means are concerned wherewith adequately to remunerate capable teachers. From Yale comes precisely the same cry. At every commencement the fact, which, above most others, the President endeavors to impress upon his audience, is that the funds for the purposes we have referred to are utterly inadequate.

This is a great misfortune. Able tutors are the life and soul of colleges. It is to the comfortable maintenance which academic life offers that the old English universities are largely indebted for their able men. Surely there must be wealthy alumni of Harvard and Yale, and those allied to them, who would be doing no injustice to their familes by giving or bequeathing a few thousand dollars to help to found a tutor's fee fund in those seats of learning. If once well started, such a provision could scarcely fail to grow, until it arrived at a figure which would secure such services as must satisfy the most exacting.

COUNTRY LIFE.

We drew attention some weeks ago to the decline of the class of country gentlemen, and the remarkable tendency, on the part of all who could, to gravitate toward towns. A few days later we happened upon the returns issued by a London newspaper, the organ of the real estate auctioneers, giving details of the sales made in England during the past year. From this it seems that a condition precisely the reverse of that existing here prevails in that country. Never was rural property more in demand. Taken as a whole, the last sixty years have been the most prosperous that England has ever known, and a natural sequence has been the rise of real estate. In this country the result of similar prosperity has been the increased value of urban and suburban property, but in England the number of railroads, and the peculiar characteristics of Englishmen, have spread the rise more or less over the whole island. The rents of London, Brighton, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Malvern, Exeter, and other principal towns of residence, although greatly increased, have not risen in anything like the proportion of rents in the principal towns here, while the general rise in value within a hundred miles of London, of two or three of the fashionable watering-places, and where there are first-rate hunting and shooting, has been very considerable.

There can be no doubt that the custom of primogeniture, combined with the love of sports, has been the means of preserving a remarkable evenness in values and in civilization as well throughout the country. It may safely be asserted that it is owing to these that there are probably not twenty places in the whole of England where a man could not procure within five miles a good bed and a comfortable meal. This equality of civilization is not found in France, where life in the remote districts is a widely different affair to what it is within twenty miles of a few of the greatest cities. Still less is it the case in even the old settled parts of this country. It is the fact, incredible as it may appear, that there were persons living in the secluded mountainous parts of Virginia who had not become aware that the civil war had broken out more than twelve months after the first battle.

What reconciles persons of moderate means to live in the country in England is the circumstance that, while it is decidedly cheaper than life in London, it does not entail a sacrifice of town comforts. This, again, is in agricultural districts at least, and a very large part of England is agricultural, indirectly the effect of the custom of primogeniture. Although many of the very large proprietors may not spend more than four months of the year at their country seats, more or less of an establishment is always maintained. The agent, the land steward, the head gardener, all must have their wants supplied from the town eight miles away, and so must half a dozen Squires, men with from £2,000 to £6,000 a year, who live within a radius of five miles. It becomes, therefore, well worth the while of the fishmonger at Barchester, for instance, to keep a cart and horse to send his fish round to these houses, and thus it comes about that the Rector, the old maid sisters of the former clergyman, and the half-pay officer, are able to get their "bit o' fish" for dinner. Perhaps the fishmonger would demur about sending over his cart so often, if the road was bad between Broaddale and Barchester; but the Squire would make it a deal too hot for the Waywarden, if that functionary didn't keep the parish lanes in first-rate order. All this makes the country side comfortable to live in, which the country here is not. Hence people like to live in it there, and don't like to live in it here; even though the saving of rent may in most cases be a desideratum.

The overwhelming tendency to gravitate to great cities has a bad side to it, which we shall more and more feel. It makes the chances of comfortable success in life fewer for men. Laboring men have many obvious advantages in the cities, but as regards a different class, those who in the country would be principals are here servants; for in great cities trade becomes more and more of a monopoly. Those who in the country might be doctors, lawyers, shop-keepers, dwelling in snug, roomy houses, with gardens, and breeding a healthy, happy race of children, must here be content to remain assistants, cooped in narrow apartments, where children rarely get tastes of country air, and with, generally, no future for their sons. The ever-recurring body of impecunious clerks, living up to or beyond their means, is thus constantly increased by the decline of country life.

Very good roads to and from railroad stations might do something—more, perhaps, than anything else—to reconcile many to living in the country; but we do not expect that rural life will ever find favor here, or that the population will cease to gravitate to great cities, unless, as time goes on, that fancy should seize rich men which was the *grande passion* of Walter Scott and Warren Hastings—territorial acquisition. More wonderful changes than this have happened. Even now in Maryland there may be seen seats after the fashion of the old country. One of these may be seen in a delicious, rolling, park-like country some sixteen miles from Baltimore. The handsome entrance and lodge, the approach through beautiful woods, over the smoothest road, to the mansion, the glorious old timber, the exquisitely-kept gardens, the historic associations, and, lastly, the refined though profuse hospitality, recall to the visitor at Dohoreagar Manor the descriptions by Irving of Bracebridge Hall; while, if he goes out of Baltimore in another direction toward Towsontown, he will find himself well repaid, by the permission, always courteously accorded to any decent visitor, to survey the exquisitely-kept, old-fashioned terrace-garden, with its beautiful grassy slopes, of Hampton, the last entailed property in the State. Both of these delightful retreats are in appreciative hands, and likely to remain, for long years, delightful specimens of the abodes of American country gentlemen in the olden time—gentlemen who did not disdain that happy, healthy life which was led by "George Washington, of Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, Esquire," and in which his correspondence with Arthur Young shows his interest and delight.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Among the arrangements at the Lyceum Theatre during the coming season, we understand that an engagement has been concluded for the appearance of Mrs. Rousby, who, however, will not appear until the season is pretty well advanced. This arrangement has been entered into under the management of Messrs. Maurice Grau and C. A. Chizzola. We do not know whether it also contemplates the engagement of Mr. Rousby, but that is a matter of small importance. Mrs. Rousby is esteemed in England as a dramatic artiste of very great ability, and she sustains that reputation. She is also frequently set down as the handsomest actress on the stage, a compliment which would find greater favor with many ladies than if they were described as possessing the genius of Mrs. Siddons. However this be, she is certainly a very accomplished artiste. Her performance in Mr. Tom Taylor's play "'Twixt Axe and Crown," has given her wide reputation. By the way, the *on dit* is that Mr. Taylor, in theatrical parlance, "made" Mrs. Rousby, having casually seen her perform in a theatre in the Island of Jersey. Mrs. Rousby's portraiture of *Cordelia*, in "Lear," is not merely very impressive, but is not often approached. Her engagement will not commence, probably until early in January.... "With the Tide," at the Union Square Theatre is in its last week, but the attraction to succeed it is not yet announced. Miss Katie Mahew's performance during the recent engagement has gained her very general and very deserved approbation.... Booth's will open on Monday night with Mr. Boucicault's new play "Belle Lamar," founded on an episode in the late war. Mr. John McCullough, for whom the play was written, and Miss K. Rogers Randolph, will sustain the leading characters.... At Niblo's the recently-produced extravaganza "Evangeline" is still in possession of the stage.... The usual duplex attractions are furnished at Wood's Museum—"Sea of Ice" in the evening and "Red Riding Hood" and "My Wife's Maid" in the afternoon; while the Metropolitan is, according to custom, committed to a variety entertainment, with the Chahut dancers in the foreground.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR R. HEINISCH.

Major R. Heinisch, of Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning, after a sickness of several weeks, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For many years he was well known at home and abroad as a leading manufacturers, as he was the first to apply the welding of iron and steel to the making of shears. He moved to Newark about forty years ago, and represented the old Sixth and Thirteenth Wards in the City Council. He was Major of the Putnam Horse Guards, and one of the original "thirty-nine" signers of the famous sumptuary-law protest. He was remarkable for his urbanity and probity, and accumulated a fortune by strict attention to business. He was the father of twelve children, of whom nine are now living.

ICELAND'S MILLENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Iceland's millennial anniversary was celebrated here last evening, at the residence of Prof. D. W. Fiske, on University Hill. At 8 o'clock the national airs of Iceland and America were played upon the University chimes, followed by other tunes appropriate to the occasion, among them "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," &c. Some remarks on the history of Iceland were then made by Prof. Fiske, and the evening closed with a fine display of fireworks. Among those present were the families of President White and several Professors, and a number of distinguished strangers from abroad.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—In the Superior Court to-day, Attorney General Edsall introduced a bill to appoint a Receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, and to issue an injunction against it. The counsel for the company produced affidavits to prove that such a step was unnecessary. The case was adjourned over for two weeks.

THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 6.—The Senate Naval Committee, accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodgers, will, to-morrow, visit the Navy-yard in this city, where they will be received with a salute of nineteen guns. After examining the condition of the yard, the party will proceed to League Island, the site of the new naval station, and there inspect the progress of the work.

THE OLD GUARD AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Old Guard, numbering 150, accompanied by a full band, arrived here this morning from New-York, and took breakfast at the West End Hotel. They then proceeded to President Grant's cottage and paid their respects, after which they departed for Pleasure Bay, where they enjoyed their annual clam bake. They will return on the evening boat.

TREASURER RAINES' RECOVERY.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Treasurer Raines has fully recovered, and has informed Deputy Treasurer Apgar by letter that he will resume the discharge of the duties of his office on the 15th inst. Gov. Dix has stated to Mr. Apgar that he will issue an order terminating Acting Treasurer Lansing's incumbency on that day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Portland, Me., Aug. 6.—To-day the Knights of Pythias are having a grand celebration here, most of the State lodges being present, besides many from abroad, including the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, with subordinate lodges from that State and Massachusetts. A procession through the city, an excursion to the island, and a banquet are included in the festivities.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 6.—The first installment of the Twenty-third Infantry, Company G, Capt. Charles Wheaton, arrived here yesterday from Arizona. The head-quarters of the regiment will arrive about the 1st of September.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT DETROIT YESTERDAY—PRESIDENT WHITE'S PAPER—PROF. CLARKE ON THE BUILDING OF A BRAIN—DEPARTMENT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—To-day's session of the National Education Convention commenced with a continuation of the discussion of President White's paper read yesterday. Mr. Hammond, of Massachusetts, opposed, and President Wallace, of Monmouth College, Illinois, sustained the views of President White. President Hayes, of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, believed that a National University would be a fitting head of the American public school system. President White, of Cornell, closed the discussion in a short and spirited speech, in which, after disclaiming certain attacks on special institutions imputed to him, he declared that the system of small and denominational colleges was a bad one, and ought to be abandoned for large universities. True university education cannot be obtained at these colleges. It includes far more than they can give, and university education is becoming essential to success in the competition of the higher walks of life. That education must now include elaborate training for success in scientific and industrial pursuits, as well as excellence in classical education. President White, in concluding, dwelt upon this last point at length, and urged that all leading institutions should possess well equipped industrial departments. Industrial pursuits, he said, are thus put on an equality with the learned professions, and all classes of citizens will more willingly contribute to the support of such an university. Gen. John Eaton, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Education, was then introduced, and spoke briefly upon America's high standing in regard to its national educational interests.

The main subject of the day was then taken up, that of coeducation, and Dr. Clarke, of Boston, read a paper on "The Building of the Brain." The reading occupied about an hour and a half, and was listened to with great interest, his fame having called together a crowded audience. The paper will be found in full elsewhere.

Dr. Clarke was followed by Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, who read a paper embodying the results of his experience at that institution. He declared the girls there kept fully up to what would have been called a high standard of scholarship twenty years ago, and one which was being steadily raised; that they worked faithfully and well, and that the course tended to impart culture even more than mere information. As to the health of the girls at Vassar, he thought that the dormitory system was unfavorable for them, but still carefully-collected statistics showed that during the past year only eleven per cent. of the undergraduates in Vassar have been kept from college duties more than ten days on account of illness, while at Amherst, where the physical education of the young men is more carefully attended to than at any other college, the percentage was twenty-one. Prof. Orton ridiculed the extravagant ideas of what woman would accomplish in fields of purely intellectual labor, when all higher universities were thrown open to her but he said that the best educational facilities should be given to women. Coeducation he condemned, on the ground that the less of the artificial excitement of competition, to which girls are peculiarly open, the better. The opening of established colleges to the other sex could result not in coeducation, but in the coexistence of two colleges under one roof.

Prof. J. K. Hosmer, of the University of Missouri, followed with a paper in favor of coeducation. He dwelt at length and with plainness upon the troubles attendant upon close association of the sexes at a time when the passions are active and the judgment immature; but still he favored coeducation, with certain well-defined and efficient safeguards. It was his belief that to deny to women university culture was unjust—indeed, disastrous; that for economical reasons the highest education makes necessary coeducation. The coeducation of the sexes in universities is possible—even to some extent desirable—on account of certain good influences the sexes may exert upon each other. That coeducation is a matter of no difficulty he did not believe, much less is it to be accepted as the power which is to produce straightway the millennium of purity and good order.

These papers occupied the entire morning session, and at the conclusion the general association adjourned until evening.

DEPARTMENT WORK.

In department work, this afternoon, the section on higher education listened to a paper by Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., on "Classical Studies in the Higher Institutions of Education," in which he defended the study of the classics as a source of culture which could not be dispensed with. Prof. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, spoke on "University Endowment;" and these two questions were discussed at some length by President Reed, of Missouri; President White, of Cornell; Dr. Hammon, of Massachusetts; President Hays, of Washington College, and others. The department of elementary instruction devoted the entire afternoon to a very able paper, entitled "What shall we Attempt in our Elementary Schools?" by Mrs. A. C. Martin, of Boston. It was largely technical in its character, but still of great value to the profession. The department of superintendence recommends that the National Bureau of Education should adopt statistical tables, prepared by State Superintendent Harvey, of Ohio. Superintendent Rickoff, of Cleveland, submitted a table for reporting statistics, intended to be used chiefly in cities. It was recommended for general adoption by teachers, and the following committee was appointed to circulate it: Messrs. Doty, of Detroit; Creery, of Baltimore, and Willes, of Janesville, Ohio. This department then adjourned, to meet in the city of Washington at such time as should be fixed by the President. The Department of Normal Instruction devoted most of the afternoon to listening to a paper upon "How to Make Such Instruction Professional." It was sent on by Prof. Louis Soldan, of St. Louis. This was also discussed somewhat briefly by Profs. Hartmann, Jones, Beard, and Bellows. The following committee was appointed to formulate and print a course of professional instruction, to be discussed at the next meeting: C. F. R. Bellows, of Michigan; J. S. Jones, of Indiana, and Larkin Dunton, of Boston. Another committee was also appointed "to consider the relation of natural sciences and the profession of teaching," to report at the next meeting—J. S. Johonot, of Missouri; L. McLouth, of Michigan, and Prof. Phelps, of Minnesota.

All the departments adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

At its evening session, to-night, the association selected Richmond, Va., as its next place of meeting, listened to a large number of informal speeches by various members, and adopted the usual resolutions of thanks. It also adopted resolutions asking again that public lands may be set apart for educational purposes, and it formally indorsed the national university scheme, and appointed the following committee to present this matter to Congress: J. W. Hoyt, Wisconsin; A. D. White, New-York; John Hancock, Ohio; W. T. Harris, Missouri; David A. Wallace, Illinois; Mark Hopkins, Massachusetts; Joseph Henry, Washington; W. F. Phelps, Minnesota; D. F. Boyd, Virginia; A. Hogg, Alabama; G. P. Hays, Pennsylvania; Z. Richards, District of Columbia. After this action it adjourned *sine die.*

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6.—At last evening's session of the Educational Convention the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William T. Harris, of Missouri; Secretary, W. R. Abbott, of Virginia; Treasurer, A. R. Marble, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, C. S. Venable, of Virginia; J. M. Fleming, of Tennessee; George Thatcher, of Iowa; Miss Cakeler, of Ohio; Joseph Cruikshank, of New-York; A. C. Shortridge, of Indiana; Miss Anne P. Diehl, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. A. Perkins, of Detroit; Miss M. A. Stone, of Connecticut; J. K. Gillison, of South Carolina; J. W. Cardoza, of Mississippi; Alexander Hogg, of Alabama.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN EDITOR.

Montreal, Canada, Aug. 6.—Charles J. Laberge, who has been on the editorial staff of the *National* for the last two years, died at his residence last night. The deceased was an eloquent speaker, and occupied a prominent public position. He was a member of Parliament twelve years, representing Iberville and St. John.

ENGLAND.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. DISRAELI—MR. GLADSTONE—BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT—SOCIAL MATTERS—WIND-UP OF THE LONDON SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

There has been a considerable element of comedy in the political business of the week, which has been highly amusing for those who could see what was going on behind the scenes. Mr. Disraeli has naturally borne a prominent part in the play, and has once more afforded a conspicuous proof of his peculiar cleverness. According to the proverb, everything comes to the man who knows how to wait for it, but it should be added that he must also be able to do more than wait; he must be the man who can not only recognize and seize a good opportunity when it offers, but who can also help to contrive one. And this is Mr. Disraeli's *forte.* If you judged by the newspaper reports of the long and solemn debates, you might suppose that the Liberals had suddenly rallied under their old leader and forced the Government to accept a virtual defeat. In reality, Mr. Disraeli has succeeded in baffling the opposition, and at the same time—a more delicate and delicious pleasure—he has taken his revenge on some of his own party, and even colleagues, who have in other days not been particularly his friends. In the days when Mr. Gladstone was in the full swing of power, and Liberal enthusiasm had reached its highest pitch, when it seemed as if there was to be no more Tory sunset, but an eternal daylight, an act was passed for taking in hand the old grammar and other endowed schools of the country, and adapting them to modern requirements. It was a task needful to be done, and required strong hands. There was a vast amount of mildew, cobweb, and general dustiness and worm-eaten decay to be dealt with, and the Ministry, like a strong man rejoicing in his strength, and saying, "Who is there that shall stand against us?" threw themselves vigorously into the work. They appointed a number of exceedingly energetic and uncompromising Commissioners with very advanced views as to the superiority of modern over ancient ideas, and an extreme contempt for the originator of the endowments—the "pious founder." Their operations actually produced a great outcry. This was of course to be expected in any case. In the midst of all this dust there were many soft seats, and the raw, cold air that the Commissioners let in was very unpleasant to those who had been so long accustomed to a more sheltered atmosphere. The necessary difficulties of the task supplied the strongest argument in favor of caution and patience. There was certain to be a great deal of angry opposition, much of it unreasonable, but some of it reasonable, and the Commissioners would have done well to moderate their pace at the beginning of their journey. Unhappily they were in no mood to take this prudent course. They had a firm faith, as had their employers, the Government, in the eternity of the new Liberal era, and they were eager to get the world set to rights with the utmost possible thoroughness and rapidity.

They were reformers of the sort who must have everything done by 12 o'clock next day. This was all along the weak point of Mr. Gladstone's system. He forgot that a Government can keep itself going only by taking care to carry the great body of the people along with it, and that extreme opinions rigidly and hastily enforced are never agreeable to the majority. The Commissioners took their cue from the Ministry, and both, as was to be expected, came to grief. It was absurd to suppose that after Mr. Gladstone's Government had been dismissed, its agents would be allowed to go on running amuck on their own account. There was necessary work to be done, but it was not desirable that it should be done in such a wild and reckless way. The remedy, therefore, obviously was, not to give up the reorganization of the endowed schools, but to take care that it should be more smoothly and moderately proceeded with. The new Government accordingly proposed that the School Commissioners should be abolished, and that their duties should be handed over to the existing Charity Commissioners, who are regularly engaged in the discharge of similar functions. The two commissions had, in fact, rather clashed in their jurisdiction, and, as a mere matter of convenience, it was desirable that there should be only one. It was also proposed that one or two rules should be laid down with regard to the interpretation of founders' views in regard to religious teaching. This measure came before the House of Commons just at the moment when the Liberal Party was in a desperate state of mind in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's erratic course in regard to the Public Worship bill. It was evident that the party could not keep itself afloat unless some subject could be discovered that could be used as a platform on which the different sections could once more scramble together. The Endowed Schools bill was clutched at as if by drowning hands, and proved more substantial and useful than could have been expected. Public opinion against the School Commissioners was too unanimous and emphatic to admit of their being saved, and they were, therefore, surrendered after a formal protest. There remained, however, the new regulations, and a cry was cleverly raised that these were intended as a means of appropriating the great bulk of the educational endowments to the service of the Church of England. All that was really proposed was that the Church of England should at least be recognized as such till it was abolished, and should not be indirectly disestablished by being deprived of the schools which had always been associated with it. This cry against the Church brought Mr. Gladstone and the non-conformists once more together, and the Liberals began to recover their spirits when they found themselves again marching into the same division lobby, and with the leader whom they had so nearly lost in the midst of them. The tone of the party became at once more animated and aggressive; one by one the chiefs came forth and capered in front of their ranks, uttering taunts to the enemy, and it was evident that, with a little more time, the opposition would soon work itself together again into a compact phalanx. Mr. Disraeli took in the situation at a glance, and promptly resolved how to meet it. He saw that what would most serve his opponents would be a repulse which would leave them something that they could agitate about during the Winter, and that would keep the various sections of the party together. His policy was, therefore, to deprive them of the plank on which they were crowding together, and to throw them back into the waters, a scattered and struggling crowd; and the way in which he managed this was by dropping the proposed rules and reducing the bill to a mere abolition of the obnoxious School Commissioners. The Liberals are thus forced to hunt about for another cry. Besides this, Mr. Disraeli has had the personal pleasure of not only discomfiting his open foes, but of giving a side-blow to those of his colleagues who are scarcely his friends. He had already—by supporting the bill against the Ritualists—shown Lord Salisbury and his section of the Cabinet, who had formerly done all they could to displace him from the leadership of the party, that he was really the head of the Government and meant to act as such; and in abandoning the Church clauses of the other bill he repeated the same lesson.

In his speech at the Mansion House banquet, the Premier endeavored to create an impression that the Government had some grand projects on hand which would rather astonish people when they were known, and would show that a conservative government was a blessing not merely to England but to the nations generally. He hinted that the influence of England was about to be exercised "not only to preserve peace, but to assist, by our sympathy and by our counsels, States and countries now distracted and distressed in reassuming a position worthier of their former fame and fortunes, and may reconcile interests which, now discordant and distressful, seem to be exhausting the energies of some of the fairest countries in the world." And these objects were to be attained by the use of something more than "empty words."

It seems to be tolerably certain that Fiji is to be annexed as a crown colony, and that a military officer, without powers, is to represent England at the conference on the rules of war. But that is not very much, and the people are asking whether the Minister's mysterious utterance points to anything beyond. The countries referred to must be supposed to be France and Spain; but how England can possibly interfere between monarchists and republicans in either country it is difficult to imagine. The general conviction is that Mr. Disraeli had nothing definite in view, except saying something which would help to give special confidence and interest to his Government.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BALL.

The talk of the week has of course been the Prince of Wales' fancy ball at Marlborough House. The Prince has never taken up the position of a great entertainer. Although he came into a large fortune on his majority, it is understood that he finds the necessary expenses of his rank and of the public duties which he has had to perform during the retirement of the Queen rather a strain upon his income, and a proposed increase of the amount paid by the country has been more than once spoken of. The probability of an unpleasant opposition in the House of Commons has, however, hitherto prevented any demand of this kind being brought forward. In a liberal and wealthy aristocracy, exceedingly fond of personal display, there are plenty of people who are only too glad to have a share in dispensing social hospitalities; and the Prince of Wales—who is the first, but by no means the richest, gentleman in his mother's kingdom—has regarded it as his business rather to be entertained than to entertain. Except on the occasion of a visit from some royal or imperial guest there have indeed, since the Prince Consort's death, been few festivities of any kind at court. Within the last year or two there has been a little more gayety, but seldom amounting to more than a ball and perhaps a couple of concerts in a season, with a garden party at Windsor or Buckingham Palace thrown in. The Prince himself has hitherto been content to give an occasional select dinner party of a private character and a couple of garden parties in the Summer at Chiswick. A special interest, therefore, attached to the fancy ball of Wednesday night. It was extremely splendid and costly, but the cost of a fancy ball chiefly falls, not on the host but on the company, who have to provide rich and eccentric costumes. There were only some three hundred invitations, and three hundred is a very small fraction out of the continually expanding circle of fashionable society in London. The amount of disappointment has consequently been considerable; and useless inquiries are made as to why so and so should have been asked, and so and so overlooked or ignored. The general verdict of those who had the supreme happiness to be present seems to be "all very well for once." The *coup d'œil* was at first brilliant and dazzling, but it became monotonous. The dresses were beautiful to look at, but after a time exceedingly tiresome and fatiguing to wear. Swords, daggers, tall boots, spears, breast-plates, helmets, large-brimmed hats with flowing plumes, are not things which can be carried about with much comfort in densely-crowded rooms on a hot night when the temperature is further inflamed by the glare of lights. Moreover, these unusual decorations cannot be assumed with ease and grace by persons who take to them for the first time in their lives. Englishmen are not usually too easy and composed in their demeanor, and their state of mind is scarcely likely to be improved by the secret conviction—of which they seem to discover a reflection in the eyes of every one around them—that they are cutting a most ridiculous and contemptible figure. Englishmen are also deficient in those histrionic tendencies which enable Frenchmen or Italians to acquit themselves creditably on such occasions. On the whole, the company would probably have been more amusing and agreeable if they had been more themselves. They were gorgeously clothed, but not in their right minds. A sort of stolid dullness and stupidity seems to have settled down on the maskers after the first excitement was over. The Prince's two little boys, who were carried off to bed in the middle of the dancing, apparently enjoyed themselves more than any one else, as they were certainly more of an age to enjoy an essentially childish amusement. Mr. Leighton has succeeded Sir Edwin Landseer as the artistic adviser of the highest circles when fancy balls or *tableaux vivants* are in question, and this time he was assisted by Mr. Augustus Lumley, who discharges a curious kind of function in society. Mr. Lumley, who was formerly in the diplomatic service, is to hospitable ladies bent on giving variety to their entertainments what the family lawyer is to their husbands. He is closeted with them day after day for weeks when anything is coming off. He is fertile in expedients; has always something to propose; knows everybody; and is always ready to supervise or undertake anything that may be required. He is recognized as being without a rival in the leadership of the *cotillon*, which, borrowed from France, occasionally closes an English ball. He is the great man of a country house—an underwriter against dullness. He organizes amusement as Carnot organized victories in the field; but ungrateful human beings sometimes prefer to be let alone. An entertainment for which he is known to have been retained, or perhaps I should say to which he has given his adhesion, at once acquires a particular stamp. It is needless, therefore, to say that Mr. Lumley enjoys a position of great influence and authority. He is a great man in a small way. Sir E. Landseer used not only to design dresses for his fair friends, but to go the round of their houses on the night of the ball painting up their faces, fixing black patches on pretty cheeks, and keeping an eye on the hair-dressers. I don't know who undertook this duty the other night, but it must have been a laborious one. The men were a great difficulty in regard to hair, for few of them would consent to shave off their pet beards and mustaches in order to accommodate their countenances to historical accuracy. Yet nothing could be more absurd, for instance, than powdered hair and a black mustache. Mr. Disraeli did not go in a fancy dress, as has been stated, but in his gold-laced official coat, in which he had appeared at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The Lord Mayor himself went attired as a member of the French Revolutionary Convention, a strange-looking guest of royalty. It would have been a curious sight next day to see the officers of her Majesty's Life Guards turning out on parade all shaven and shorn. Argument in such a case was hopeless. Last night there was a ball at Apsley House, which was to a great extent a repetition of that at Marlborough House, many of the same dresses reappearing. It is calculated that the dresses on Wednesday must have cost some £40,000, not counting the jewels. The West End shopkeepers are in ecstasies. This week pretty well winds up the season. Next week come Goodwood races, and after that the grouse. The reports from the Scotch moors are not very encouraging. The wet weather of last year, combined with the over-shooting of many years, was very disastrous; and after a week or two spent in fruitless tramping and expenditure of powder, a large proportion of the sportsmen came away in disgust. This year it is hoped that things will not be quite so bad, but it seems past hope that they can be very good. J. H. F.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRUISING ON THE SOUND.

DEPARTURE AND FIRST DAY OUT OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE DAUNTLESS, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

The New-York Yacht Club's cruise began on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock. So far, that is to New-London, where we now are, it has been anything but exciting. We arrived here at daylight this morning after a most tedious and uneventful passage of nearly twenty-four hours from Glen Cove. On Tuesday the vessels of the fleet rendezvoused at that place, where there were the following craft at sundown of the 4th inst.: the schooners Dauntless, the Flagship; Idler, S. J. Colgate; the Alarm, A. C. T. Kingsland; the Magic, W. T. Garner; the Wanderer, Mr. Stillman; the Rambler, Wm. H. Thomas; the G. E. Haven, and the Vision, a down-easter, all of the New-York Club. The sloops were: the Vindex, Robert Center; the Vision, J. J. Alexander; the Wayward, W. E. Morris, and the Gracie, Jno. R. Waller. Besides these vessels were some from the Atlantic Yacht Club's fleet, which also began its Summer cruise yesterday morning. These were the Gypsy, the Peerless, the Eddie, the Agnes, and the Mystic, schooners; and Orion, Schemer, Undine, and North Star, sloops.

In expectation of the event the Pavilion Hotel at Glen Cove was crowded by persons who hailed the advent of each boat of the squadron with pleasure, and heartily wished for a good breeze to speed them on their way to New-London when the Commodore should make the signal to get under way. The preliminaries for the cruise were arranged at the meeting which took place on board the Dauntless at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and at which all the above-named vessels were represented except the Rambler and Restless, which had to be towed in as there was no wind stirring. Among the things discussed by the members of the club was a race which was to have taken place at New-London to-day for a cup worth $500, to be subscribed for thus: Each entry was to put in $25, and the Commodore was to double the amount so contributed, and as there were ten entries the whole had reached $250. There was another proposition that met with much favor, viz.: There was to be a separate race for sloops and schooners, for two cups, the sloops to be handicapped, and the course to be from New-London to Cornfield Light-ship and back, a distance of thirty-six miles. In all probability, should any race be run, this will be it.

When the meeting broke up it was the intention of the owners to start as soon after midnight as possible, wind permitting. The Commodore was to give the signal—one gun to get ready and another half an hour later to trip the anchor and start. Meanwhile the evening was spent by the yachtsmen at the hotel, where they participated in the hop given by the proprietors. At midnight it terminated and the gentlemen went on board their boats, lying peacefully at anchor. There was not a breath of wind nor a ripple on the water. About 1 A. M. on Wednesday morning Commodore Bennett called all hands and hoisted his mainsail and foresail, both heavy with dew and undisturbed by a breath of air. There was a dead calm, and it was evident that no boat would move from her anchorage until daylight.

A little before 5 o'clock a light breeze sprang up from the north-east, and, freshening, induced the Commodore to fire the first gun at 5:15. Half an hour later the breeze had stiffened, and the second gun was fired and the fleet was outward bound. It was the first of the ebb, and there was a good north-easterly wind, with a fair prospect of its lasting. The Vindex tripped her anchor first, and, paying off, stood in toward the hotel on a short tack, when she went about and laid up to the northward. The Gracie came next, the Vision after her, then the schooners Magic, Wanderer, Dauntless, Restless, Rambler, Idler, and the sloop Wayward. The wind lasted for a time, hauling a little to the eastward until it steadied at north-north-east, where it was at 7 o'clock, when the Gracie passed Mattinicock Point ahead of the fleet. It ought to be remarked, in this connection, that the position of the vessels at their anchorage gave the weatherly ones the advantage at the start, which, however, many of them lost before noon. The second craft by Matinicock was the little Wayward; then the Vision, the Magic, the Vindex, the Idler, the Wanderer, the Alarm, the Restless, the Rambler, and the Dauntless. At 7:15 o'clock the wind began to die away, and the three leading sloops lost their wind, and a little later the whole fleet was becalmed. About this time the Atlantic Squadron, bound for Morris Cove, near New-Haven, started, with the Agnes and Orion in the van. We were not much interested in their movements, however, for the baffling propensity of the catspaws flitting across the waters kept us as busy as need be. It was make sail, and boom out, haul down sail, and haul aft the sheets, every few moments, because, unless advantage was taken of every little slant, there was a poor prospect of our getting to New-London on Wednesday.

While we were in the doldrums whistling for a wind, the Magic was seen to catch a breeze from the northward, and away she went with every stitch of canvas drawing well. She got away about three miles before the rest of the fleet took the wind, and then the sloops were the first to feel it. The Vindex, being close under the Long Island shore, was not so fortunate as the rest, and was in danger of being overhauled by the schooners Alarm, Wanderer, Idler, Restless, and others, which had been favored with the breeze and had gathered good way. The sailing here for a while was very enjoyable, and some of the craft made the most of their opportunities. A little before 8 o'clock the Gracie and Wayward were off Lloyd's Neck with as much wind as they needed. Indeed they had to take in their topsails, while, strange to say, the rest of the fleet had not more wind than gave them good steerage way. I ought to say in this connection that as these observations were made on board the flag-ship, almost the last vessel in the fleet, they may not tally exactly with those taken on board of more weatherly craft. At any rate the positions of all about 8 o'clock were: the Magic four miles to windward, the Gracie, the Wayward, the Vision, the Wanderer, the Idler, the Alarm, the Restless, the Rambler, the Vindex, and the Dauntless. Off Norwalk Light about 9:30 the last vessel began to feel the freshening breeze, and overhauled the Restless, the Idler, and the Vindex, and soon showed them a clean pair of heels. It was very evident that, if the wind held, the flag-ship would not be far from the first vessel into New-London. But alas! the weather was unpropitious, and again the stiff breeze of the forenoon died away into the gentleness of Summer zephyrs, so that the heavy craft rose and fell lazily in the swell with flapping sails and creaking cordage, to the disgust of the crew and passengers. The former were kept busy enough making and taking in sail. At one time the wind, such as it was, would be right aft, obliging the yachts to boom out, the schooners going wing and wing; at another it would suddenly haul ahead, where it generally remained for hours together. The Vision, Gracie, and Magic seemed to have been especially singled out for fortunate puffs, as they appeared to get all that came off the mainland. Consequently they kept the lead, and toward sundown were believed by our people to have reached New-London. In the afternoon a squall came up and struck the vessels to windward quite savagely. The Vision let go everything, and nearly everybody, so far as we could see, took in their topsails, fore and aft. Now we have it, thought we, and if this only continues two or three hours we shall get to New-London by 9 or 10 o'clock. But no such luck was in store for us. The wind died away again, and we had the infelicity of seeing the sun go down and the lights along the mainland and Long Island shores flicker, at first dimly, and then shine out brightly through the darkness. At midnight we had lost sight of the fleet, whose lights could not be distinguished from those of the numerous coasters and traders all round us. There was scarcely any wind, and no probability of our getting into port before morning. Cornfield Light, about twelve or fifteen miles from our destination, was only in sight, and the wind was just as fickle as ever. Sometimes we would almost lay our course and begin to flatter ourselves that we were going to be favored with a leading wind. Our hopes were invariably misplaced, and we—the passengers—"turned in," tired out and willing to remain at sea for twenty-four hours longer.

I certainly thought I had not been asleep more than fifteen or twenty minutes when the Captain aroused me and invited me to share his morning coffee.

"Where are we now?" I inquired.

"In New-London," he replied. "We got in about 5 o'clock, and it's now nearly half-past five."

I took my coffee and, going on board the dingy rowed around to the vessels at anchor and learned that they had come in in the following order:

The Vision at 11:50 Wednesday night, the Gracie 11:58, the Magic 12:11, then the Rambler, Vindex, Wanderer, Dauntless, Restless, Idler, and Alarm, through the night.

The Atlantic Club squadron reached its port last evening before dark, and the Wayward, I think, did not accompany us all the way. She is not here now.

At 10 this forenoon the Captains of the fleet met on board the flag-ship and decided to postpone the regatta for the two cups until next Tuesday, at Newport. The fleet will remain here until to-morrow morning, when it will depart for Newport, to take part in the Corinthian race, to be sailed on Saturday under the auspices of the Seawanaka Club. There will be divine service on board the Dauntless on Sunday.

TROTTING.

THIRD DAY OF THE BUFFALO PARK ASSOCIATION'S RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Notwithstanding the races set down for to-day were not considered as interesting as those arranged for previous days, they proved to be quite exciting. The weather was fine, and the attendance would be underestimated at 10,000 persons. In the 2:38 race sixteen horses were entered and fourteen started, Smuggler and Mollie being drawn. The horses were called at a late hour, Bella winning the pole and Frank second. The word was given on the sixth score. Kitty Cook took the lead and was eight lengths ahead at the quarter, with Bella second. Kitty kept the lead round the track and came in half a length ahead in 2:29½, with Magnolia second, Mambrino Kate third.

In the second heat the horses went off at the second attempt. At the quarter Kitty Cook was ten lengths ahead, Magnolia second, Bella third, and the rest in a line. At the half pole Kitty was a length ahead, Magnolia second, George Judd third, and Bella breaking badly. On the homestretch Magnolia closed up rapidly, passing Kitty Cook and coming in three lengths ahead and winning the heat in 2:27.

THIRD HEAT.—Some unauthorized person struck the bell at the same time the judge gave the word. Two horses commenced holding up. The judge repeated the word, and all the others went at full speed. Kitty led at the start, with Magnolia next, and Bella third. At the half Magnolia led, with Bella and Kitty side by side. On the homestretch Magnolia still gained ground, coming in two lengths ahead, Bella second, and Kitty Cook third. Time, 2:26¼. Tearaway and H. C. Hill, having turned back, were made to go around the track, were distanced, and declared off.

FOURTH HEAT.—Magnolia leading at the quarter, with Bella second, Kitty Cook third. At the half Magnolia was two lengths ahead, Frank Wood second, J. D. Benton third; the whole field save Magnolia on a full run. Down the homestretch Magnolia a length ahead, Frank Wood second, George Judd third, Magnolia coming in three lengths ahead, winning the beat and race in 2:28¼. Bella came in sixth, but was set back for running.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Trotting, for a purse of $3,000, for horses which have never beaten 2:38.

Magnolia	2	1	1	1
Kitty Cook	1	2	6	12
Frank Wood	4	4	3	2
Bella	8	8	2	13
Mambrino Kate	3	12	5	5
Belle Brasfield	7	5	10	3
George Judd	11	3	9	6
Royal George	9	6	4	7
J. D. Benton	10	14	7	4
Lady Hays	5	7	11	8
Frank	6	13	12	10
Kitty, formerly Lucy	14	9	8	11
Tearaway	13	11	13	9
H. C. Hill	12	10	14	dr.
Smuggler	dr.			
Mollie	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:14	2:29½
Second heat	37½	1:14	2:27
Third heat	37	1:13	2:26¼
Fourth heat	37¼	1:14	2:28¼

The 2:26 race followed close on the heels of the 2:38. Six horses entered, and all made their appearance on the call. Word was given on the fifth score. Joker had the pole, and at the quarter was two lengths ahead, Tanner Boy second, Fred. Hooper third, and the balance in a string. At the half Joker lead by a length, Fred. Hooper closing up fast, Royal John third, all the horses trotting beautifully. On the homestretch Joker was still ahead, but breaking. Joker passed under the string a neck ahead of Hooper, who was running, winning the heat in 2:25.

SECOND HEAT.—At the quarter Fred. Hooper was a length ahead, Tanner Boy second, with Joker far behind. At the half Fred. Hooper was two lengths ahead, Tanner Boy second, T. L. Young third. The homestretch was closely contested by the above three horses closing up nicely. Hooper came under the string half a length ahead. Thomas L. Young second; but on account of running Hooper was set back by the judges, and the heat was given to Thomas L. Young. Time—2:25¼.

In the third heat Grace took the lead to the turn, when Fred. Hooper hauled in front, and at the quarter was fully three lengths ahead, Tanner Boy second, Thomas L. Young third, and the balance in a bunch. On the homestretch Fred. Hooper was three lengths ahead, Tanner Boy breaking badly. Hooper passed under the string two lengths ahead of Joker, winning the heat in 2:26½. In the fourth heat, word was given on the second score. At the quarter, Fred. Hooper led by a length and a half, Thomas L. Young second, and Tanner Boy and Grace neck-and-neck. At the half pole, Fred. Hooper was a length ahead, Thomas L. Young next, and Joker away behind. Entering the homestretch Tanner Boy was up. Fred Hooper led, lapped by Thomas L. Young, with Grace third. Young and Hooper broke alternately, but got down to work quickly. Hooper went under the string half a length ahead under a dead run. The heat was declared a dead one, in consequence of Hooper running. Time—2:24¼. The horses, in the fifth heat, got the word on the first score. At the quarter Hooper led, lapped by Young. At the half pole Young was up, lapped by Hooper, Joker third. On coming down the homestretch all the horses could be covered with a blanket. On nearing the string Fred Hooper broke, and Thomas L. Young went under the string a length ahead of Fred Hooper, Joker third. Time—2:26½.

SIXTH HEAT.—The driver of Hooper was changed, Hickock holding the reins. The horses started on the third score. At the quarter mile Thomas L. Young led by several lengths. On the backstretch Fred Hooper closed with him, and on the half mile the horses were neck and neck. At the three-quarters Hooper collared and passed Young, coming in an easy winner by two lengths, Joker second, and Thos. L. Young third. Time—2:29. The seventh heat was trotted at such a late hour that it was difficult to keep track of the horses on the backstretch. The horses started with but little scoring. Hooper led, with Joker second, Young third. At the quarter-pole the horses were neck and neck. At the half mile Fred Hooper was a length ahead, and Thomas L. Young three lengths in the rear. On the homestretch Hooper and Joker were neck and neck, and Young closing in fast. Hooper passed under the string half a neck ahead, winning the heat and race. Time—2:33¾. The contest was close and very exciting, the spectators remaining almost to a man awaiting the result.

SUMMARY.

No. 7. Purse, $7,500, for 2:26 class; $3,500 to first; $2,000 to second; $1,250 to third, and $750 to fourth.

Fred. Hooper	2	2	1	0	2	1	*1
Thos. L. Young	3	1	3	0	1	3	3
Joker	1	5	2	5	3	2	2
Tanner Boy	6	4	4	4	4	dis.	
Grace	5	3	5	3	5	dis.	
Royal John	4	6	dr.				

TIME.

	One-fourth mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:12½	2:25
Second heat	36¼	1:12¼	2:25¼
Third heat	36	1:13	2:26½
Fourth heat	35½	1:11½	2:24½
Fifth heat	36½	1:13	2:26½
Sixth heat	35	1:11½	2:29
Seventh heat	38	1:15½	2:33¾

FIFTEEN MILES IN FORTY-SEVEN MINUTES AND TWENTY SECONDS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The fifteen mile trotting race at Decker Park, between Quebec Boy and Girda, was won by the latter, in forty-seven minutes and twenty seconds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total insurance on the fire at the South Boston Horse Railroad stables, on Wednesday evening, is $146,000, of which $56,000 is on the building and $90,000 on the contents, divided among the following companies:

Niagara	$10,000	Home, New-York	$4,500
Imperial	5,000	Scottish Comm'cl	10,000
Irving	2,500	Citizens', New-York	3,000
Lancashire	4,000	Springfield	6,000
Meriden	4,500	Peoples', N. J.	4,500
Narragansett	5,000	Fireman's Fund	2,500
Penn	5,000	Peoples'	2,500
Merchants', N. J.	2,500	Safeguard, N. Y.	4,500
Merchants', Prov'ce	3,000	Phenix, Brooklyn	5,000
Hoffman	5,000	London and Liver-	
New-Hampshire	2,500	pool and Globe	7,500
Commercial Union	5,000	Rochester, German	3,000
Roger Williams	5,000	National, Phil'phia	2,500
Relief, New-York	3,333	Connecticut	5,000
Gloucester	3,333	Westchester	3,333
Equitable	2,500	Fairfield	2,500
City of Providence	3,000	First National	3,000
North British	2,500	Commerce	2,500

As near as can be ascertained the loss on contents is $20,000, and on the building, $25,000. Of the contents lost, about $12,000 was on omnibus sleighs, $2,000 on harness, $1,700 on snow plows, levellers, and wagons, and $4,000 on new stock.

Adamson's warehouse, on the Esplanade, Toronto, Ontario, containing flour, grain, hay, tea, and miscellaneous goods, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $125,000, upon which there is small insurance.

A fire on Wednesday night destroyed two small wooden dwellings, twelve barns, and damaged four other outbuildings, in the vicinity of the Central Railroad Depot, Syracuse. Loss $22,000; fully insured.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. MOULTON PREPARING HIS TESTIMONY.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS STILL CONFIDENT OF HIS INNOCENCE—TILTON TO PUBLISH ANOTHER STATEMENT—THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Fresh fuel was added yesterday to the excitement which the Beecher-Tilton scandal has already aroused by the publication of the sharp correspondence between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher in reference to the documentary evidence in the possession of the former. The day with the parties immediately concerned in the scandal was one of busy preparation. Mr. Beecher remained in his house during the day, where he was consulted by several members of the committee. In the evening he took a carriage ride in Prospect Park. Mr. Moulton's house was the chief centre of attraction, and was entered by a large number of visitors. Only to a select few, however, was Mr. Moulton visible, and to these but a brief interview was accorded. Since leaving the committee room in Monroe place on Wednesday night, Mr. Moulton has been unceasingly at work upon the statement which he is to make on Saturday night. In this task he is aided by several phonographers and copyists. It is understood that Mr. Moulton has consulted a number of eminent civil and criminal counsel in this City. The rumor that Gen. Butler had been telegraphed for to aid in getting up the statement which is to be laid before the committee on Saturday night, is without foundation. Mr. Moulton stated explicitly to a TIMES reporter, last evening, that he had not sent for nor consulted Gen. Butler, and that he did not expect any assistance from that gentleman.

There was no meeting of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, and most of the members, availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, left town for the day. A few curious people wandered into Monroe place and discussed the scandal while they stared at the outside of the house in which the committee have thus far held their sessions. To-night the committee will have a meeting, but as Mr. Moulton cannot have his statement ready before Saturday, it is not probable that the business transacted will be of much importance. Mrs. Tilton still remains at the house of Mr. Ovington, on Hicks street. Mr. Tilton has, contrary to his custom since the scandal got into the papers, refused during the past two days to be interviewed. Yesterday he remained at home all day and was busily engaged on some statement which will appear, it is said, in the papers this afternoon. The nature of the statement could not be learned. In the afternoon paper which published his statement before the committee, and which has taken his side in the controversy since that date, appeared yesterday a long statement of the case from a legal standpoint. The facts and opinions are furnished by Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, and consist principally of extracts from letters which passed between Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton between the years 1863 and 1870. The extracts published contain many expressions of endearment and confidence, and even love, addressed by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton and by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher. These are given to show that Mr. Tilton has not been vindictively hounding Mr. Beecher down for the past nine or ten years, as set forth by Mrs. Tilton in her statement. The summons and complaint in the action to be brought by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher have not yet been served. Judge Morris is busily engaged collecting the evidence and familiarizing himself with the details of the case. Mr. Beecher's friends are not at all alarmed by the statement of Mr. Moulton before the Investigating Committee, but, on the contrary, continue to declare themselves confident that he will be able to prove himself innocent of the charges which have been preferred against him.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

A Brooklyn *Eagle* reporter called on Mr. F. D. Moulton, yesterday morning, at his residence, on Remsen street, when the following interview took place:

Reporter—Your reply to Mr. Beecher's demand that you shall produce all the documents in your possession bearing upon the scandal, and state what you know concerning the case, has had the effect of increasing the public desire to know what part you have been playing in the somewhat mysterious Tilton-Beecher drama.

Mr. Moulton—In view of the fact that I have merely signified my intention to comply with Mr. Beecher's request, I am at a loss to see why my letter should have augmented the public curiosity. Mr. Beecher has made an explicit demand upon me, and I have written expressing my readiness to comply.

Reporter—Yes, but the tone of your letter is generally considered as indicative of a determination on your part to assume a hostile attitude toward Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Moulton—I am not responsible for the inferences which readers may see fit to draw from my communication. I have not said anything, either with my tongue or pen to justify any one in assuming that I am in the slightest degree unfriendly to Mr. Beecher.

Reporter—Well, may I ask you whether it is not a fact that you propose to make a statement calculated to damage Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Moulton—I have no objection to your asking me any proper question, but if the object of your interrogation is to obtain from me an indication of what I shall say to the committee, I must decline to answer. This much, however, I will say, despite what I conceive to be the atrocious behavior and the unjustifiable attacks made upon myself—attacks mainly in the form of innuendo—by some of the men whom Mr. Beecher now chooses to consider his friends, and to whom, if they may be believed, he has given his confidence. My heart has undergone no change toward Mr. Beecher. Whatever I have done in this case in the past, has been done in a spirit of friendship; that spirit I maintain to-day, and that spirit I shall not abandon even in the presence of the committee. When I speak I shall at least convince the public, I think, that my course, however erroneous some may consider it, has been dictated by manly motives.

Reporter—Do you mean by that, that although it may appear that your services in the case may have resulted in injury to Mr. Beecher, yet your desire was to help him?

Mr. Moulton—No, Sir. I don't desire you to understand anything of the kind. I simply say that my only offices in this case have been friendly and in the interest of peace, and that whatever the outcome may be, there will be no doubt as to my motives.

Reporter—But if you are a friend of Mr. Beecher, how do you come to be under the necessity of making any statement damaging to him now?

Mr. Moulton—Have I said that I was under any such necessity, or that I would make any such statement?

Reporter—No, but it is generally believed that you will do so.

Mr. Moulton—If general belief did not fly so far ahead of fact there would be less trouble in the world, and in my judgment there would have been no Plymouth Investigating Committee.

Reporter—Then the belief that your testimony will be adverse to Mr. Beecher is groundless?

Mr. Moulton—It is groundless so far as any statement of mine, written or oral, yet given, is concerned. I have said nothing intended to create such a belief, or which will justify such a belief.

Reporter—Will your statement to the committee be voluminous?

Mr. Moulton—Without answering that question directly, I shall so far satisfy you as to say that my statement to the committee will be peculiar in this—that I shall characterize no actions and interpolate no inferences of my own. There are some papers in my possession which the committee desire to obtain. I shall gratify the desire, recording the order in which they came to me, and leaving the committee and the public to make their own inferences.

Reporter—Yet you cannot be a stranger to the kind of impression that these papers are likely to create?

Mr. Moulton—I have my own opinion on that subject, but let me suggest that they are the papers which Mr. Beecher has called upon me to produce, and he is quite as good a judge of what their effect will be as I am.

Reporter—Until the present time you have been generally looked upon as solicitous chiefly to maintain peace between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Moulton—That I have endeavored to do, and that, strange as it may appear to you, I shall continue to do.

Reporter—Do you still believe in the possibility of compromise?

Mr. Moulton—Not compromise, my dear Sir; the removal of misunderstandings and the intelligent realization of self interest.

Reporter—As the case stands now, it is difficult to see anything to keep hopes such as you entertain alive.

Mr. Moulton—The case has been peculiar and difficult from the beginning. But I am for peace, and I never despair either of maintaining it or renewing it.

Reporter—By what means do you hope to achieve any such result in this case?

Mr. Moulton—To state the means would perhaps make the accomplishment of my purpose impossible.

Reporter—You have been a friend of Theodore Tilton since boyhood?

Mr. Moulton—I have. We went to college together.

Reporter—How long have you been intimate with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Moulton—Since 1869, I think.

Reporter—Then you became acquainted with Mr. Beecher about the time of the commencement of his trouble with Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Moulton—Yes; but for the trouble I should probably never have been intimate with Mr. Beecher.

Reporter—Who brought you into the case?

Mr. Moulton—My services were solicited by Mr. Beecher.

Reporter—How did he come to solicit you, he not intimate with you before?

Mr. Moulton—He knew me by reputation, I suppose; he knew that I was friendly toward him, and he knew that I was a friend of Theodore. Putting these things together, it is possible that he concluded I could serve him in his embarrassment.

Reporter—It has been charged, Mr. Moulton, that you entered the case as a partisan of Theodore Tilton; that your mutual friendship has been only a pretense, and that the end of the difficulty will exhibit you in the colors of a partisan.

Mr. Moulton—I regret that such charges should be made, but conscious that facts are stranger than fiction, and that truth has a habit of coming to the top in the long run, I can afford to wait for my vindication. It is not a pleasant thing, I admit, after having worked in a spirit of friendship and good will for four years, to be accused of treachery; but if the accusation comes it must be received and borne until the proper opportunity shall present itself for throwing it back in the teeth of those who made it.

IS THE PENITENTIARY A PRISON?

The somewhat notorious Kitty Devine, whom it appears impossible to keep in the Penitentiary, was up again yesterday before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of breaking jail. She generally manages to escape from the island within a week after being sent there. A history of her escapes and doings is given below.

Some four months ago Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, sent Kitty to prison for three months for being drunk and disorderly. His astonishment was great when she appeared before him within a week on a similar charge, and confessed that her friends had taken her off the island in a boat. The Judge sent her back to the island for three months, but, wonderful to relate, she escaped again, and was again arraigned before the Judge for disorderly conduct. He demanded an explanation from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and they stated that the woman escaped in a boat provided for her by her associates.

Kitty was then sent to the Special Sessions for trial, and on the 8th of June was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for breaking jail. On Wednesday night Officer Folk, who knew the woman's appearance, was surprised to see her entering No. 33 Bayard street. He at once arrested her, and arraigned her before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. She smilingly stated that she had escaped a few days since in a boat. She was committed for trial on another charge of breaking jail, and in the meantime the Police Justice says he would like to know whether a commitment to the island means incarceration or not.

THE FISH-HOUSE MURDER AT GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.

The mystery of the murder of Milton Miller, the Greenport (Long Island) fisherman, still remains unexplained, and the excitement regarding his death continues unabated. Deceased was a man about fifty years of age, the proprietor of a fish-pound, from which he gained a respectable livelihood. His shanty, or fish-house, was about a mile to the west of the village. He was of cheerful disposition and never quarrelsome, although he occasionally went on sprees, and had been drinking considerably for several days previous to his death, but not apparently to a degree that incapacitated him from business. According to the testimony at the Coroner's inquest, he was last seen alive on Thursday afternoon, in Front street, Greenport, going west in the direction of his fish-house, and he appeared to be sober. His dead body was discovered about 12 o'clock on the following day, lying on the floor of the house, near the door, which was fastened on the inside. There was a small window in the place, which appears to have been unfastened, and through this the murderer undoubtedly made his exit.

It was at first supposed that Miller might have committed suicide; but his habits and temperament rendered this impossible; and, beside, the character of the wounds, as disclosed in the surgical testimony, was such that they could not possibly have been inflicted by himself. A few days previous to his death he is known to have been in possession of a considerable amount of money, but not a cent was found upon the body or about the premises. He also had a double-barreled gun, which he always, when not in use, kept hanging up in the fish-house, and this, too, has disappeared. The only other weapon which deceased had was an ordinary pocket-knife. Dr. E. E. D. Skinner, who made the post-mortem examination, found six distinct stab wounds on the face, near the breast, and a number of other small wounds on different parts of the body. They were evidently produced by some sharp instrument. One over the right clavicle and passing under it, would necessarily produce death; it was two and a half inches deep, and three-quarter inch wide, and must have been made from and passed downward in the direction of the first rib, against which the point of the instrument struck, severing in its passage the subclavian artery. Neither of the other wounds was necessarily fatal. No instrument was found in the place with which the wounds could have been produced, but a piece of brown paper was found lying on a bench under the window, which had evidently been used to wipe a bloody knife with; and a piece of newspaper was found near by which looked as though bloody fingers had been wiped upon it.

The circumstances under which William B. Osborn first discovered the body are thus described by him: He last saw him alive on Thursday forenoon, when he talked with him through the window. On Friday Mrs. Post, who lives only about sixty rods from Miller's place, asked Osborn to get some fish from Miller's pond, and he went to ask Miller's permission. He hallooed, but got no answer; pulled a curtain away from the window and saw the body lying as described. He went back and told Mr. Post, and the two tried to open the door, but could not succeed. Being satisfied that Miller was dead, notice was given to the authorities. He was on the beach about sunrise on Friday, but saw no sign of life about the premises. He saw two boats in the neighborhood one with two men and the other with one. It transpired at the inquest that Osborn had once had a dispute with Miller, and threatened to drown him, and as it was known that he frequently visited Miller's house there was a suspicion that he might have been concerned in the murder, but so far circumstances do not appear to implicate him.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Miller came to his death by being stabbed by some unknown person. Theory points to the men or man seen in one of the boats on Friday morning by Osborn as the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder, and the authorities are at present making diligent effort to discover them.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

On Wednesday night a woman named Mary Lavery, aged thirty-five years, either fell or was thrown from the window of her residence, in Weehawken, and was instantly killed. She lived in the house adjoining Roman's cottage, at the foot of the hill, on the road leading to Union Hill. The neighborhood bears a very bad reputation. It is here that the "Weehawken Modocs," who are the terror of the township, have their head-quarters, and reports of robbery and outrage in the vicinity are very frequent. The woman's husband, Patrick Lavery, bears a hard name, and the neighbors say he was frequently in the habit of beating her in a brutal manner. He is employed on the coal docks, and frequently went home at nights in a beastly state of intoxication. At such times his wife and four children were compelled to flee for their lives and seek shelter in the houses of some of the neighbors. A woman who lives near by says that on one occasion her husband found Mrs. Lavery and her children in his out-house, and she said she did not dare go home, because her husband had one of his bad spells, and would kill her. The man kindly furnished them with a bed, and provided for them until they could go home in safety. On another occasion they remained away from home for a week to escape Lavery's brutality. The woman's son, Charles, a boy about ten years old, makes a statement of the affair, which, if true, fully proves that the woman committed suicide through fear of her husband. He says that he and his father came home from market and his father went out into the hall and laid down at the head of the stairs. The boy went into the back room and saw his mother sitting on the edge of the bed. On his entrance she crawled under the bed to the window, and then putting her feet and the lower part of her body outside, clung to the sill with her hands. The boy cried out for his father, and as he did so his mother let go and dropped to the ground. It is believed that the woman thought it was her husband who was coming into the room at the time her son entered. This theory seems probable from the fact that she did not let go her hold until the boy called out to his father to come into the room. The neighbors do not believe the boy's statement, however, and the opinion is almost unanimous in the vicinity that her husband threw her out. Lavery professes not to know anything about the fall. He says he was lying at the head of the stairs, and heard his son calling him. When he got down stairs his wife was dead, or nearly so. He also said his wife had a very bad temper, and often provoked him into quarrels with her. On the other hand, the neighbors all say she was a very quiet, meek person, and that she was very industrious and hard working. She had had been out all that day working. County Physician Stout has ordered Coroner Parslow to hold an inquest.

FUNERAL OF COL. LYNCH.

The funeral of Col. William A. Lynch, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers (Tammany Regiment) and Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 159 East Nineteenth street. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Robert Roden, of the Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers were, from Henry Clay Lodge, Marshal George B. Wiggins, John R. Bird, John Callahan, and Henry Close; and from the Volunteer Regiment, Col. James A. Mooney, Major Barre, Col. Robert Wright, Capts. [illegible] bott, Casey, and Graham, and Quartermaster [illegible]. Attending the funeral were the members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M.; the members of the Masonic fraternity, A. and A. rite; members of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers and Ninety-ninth Regiment. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

All persons of becoming taste should use the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified deodorised COCOA-NUT-OIL, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at fifty cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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Are cured by WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T BUY AN ELASTIC TRUSS till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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Lyon's Insect Powder will surely clear your house of all bed-bugs, fleas, moths, and cockroaches.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—MERRITT.—At Grace Church, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., July 29, by Rev. P. K. Cady, D. D., THOMAS T. HAVILAND, of Newburg, N. Y., to Miss LILLIE S. MERRITT, daughter of Alfred T. Merritt, of the former place.

DIED.

BENNETT.—SARAH BENNETT, widow of Thomas Bennett, of apoplexy, on the morning of the 5th inst., in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 264 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

CODDINGTON.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. E. F. Mundy, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874, DAVID CODDINGTON, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from the First Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DEAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, HENRY DEAN, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall st., at 11:30 A. M.

BEACON LIGHT LODGE, No. 701, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge at their rooms, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY DEAN. Staten Island lodges are invited to be present.

By order. W. N. HAWKINS, W. M.

J. M. HAWKINS, Secretary.

DE LA PORTILLA.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., VICENTE DE LA PORTILLA, of Mexico.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st.

EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, August 4, 1874, REBECCA WHEATLEY EDWARDS, widow of the late David Edwards.

EVANS.—At Catskill, on Friday, July 31, GERTRUDE MERIETTA, infant daughter of Gertrude and the late Strafford Evans.

Remains interred at Hudson.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., CATHARINE FARRINGTON, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Eliza P. Gillett, Tarrytown, on Hudson. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HULIN.—On Thursday, 6th inst., at Bloomfield, N. J., FREDERIC MORRIS, son of George H. and Emily R. Hulin, aged 4 months.

Funeral at the residence of M. M. Bradley on Saturday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNOWLTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Saturday next, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOOMIS.—After a painful illness, in the 21st year of his age, WALTER LANGDON, second son of J. V. and Margarette I. Loomis, and grandson of the late Capt. James B. Ingersoll.

Funeral services to-day at 1 P. M., at his late residence, No. 56 Jane st.

☞ Portland (Me.) and New-Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

MANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 6, JOHN W. MANLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 377 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

MERRILL.—At East Orange, on the 5th inst., of cholera infantum, JULIA BALCH, daughter (twin) of John L. and Lizzie T. Merrill, aged 14 months and 19 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, August 7, at 3.30 o'clock, at the residence on William st. Take M. and E. R. R., foot of Barclay st., for Orange Junction, at 2.30 P. M.

MOFFAT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5, FRANCIS, infant son of John and Mary E. Moffat, aged 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, on Prospect st.

☞ Syracuse, Lynn, and Haverhill papers please copy.

POPE.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 6, 1874, infant child of Charles C. and Laura T. Pope.

Funeral Saturday, 5 P. M., from No. 142 East 65th st., New-York. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SPROULLS.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., DUDLEY TYNE SPROULLS, youngest son of Samuel E. and Rosilla Sproulls.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 301 East 17th st., on Friday, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BONDS.

Loans amounting to the stupendous sum of $600,000,000 in gold have been raised, within a few years past, by the principal European Governments, on the popular and equitable plan adopted by the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York for the erection of the palatial buildings which will shortly be commenced on its spacious grounds in this City. These premium bonds are secured by first mortgage on the real estate of the company, which consists of 960,000 square feet of the most valuable land in the City. They are for $20 each, redeemable by lot every three months until the whole have been paid. An attractive feature in the redemption is, that instead of a regular interest on each bond, the sums so accruing are divided by chance, thus while each person receives his investment back, he has the opportunity of drawing a premium, which in some instances is as high as $100,000, others $10,000, and so on; and all for only $20. This plan was authorised for this special occasion by the Legislature of this State, and has the approval of Gov. Dix. The company embraces seventeen Directors, the names of Gen. A. S. Diven, F. A. Alberger, Paul N. Spofford, Wm. B. Ogden, Gen. J. M. Coree, and others of our best-known citizens, and its integrity is unquestionable. We are informed by the financial agents, Messrs. Morganthau, Bruno & Co., that they will pay an additional $100,000 on the land to-morrow, the 7th inst.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, sides	1,528
Cotton, bales	471	Moss, bales	150
Cot'n-seed Oil, bbls.	600	Beef, pks	50
Copper, bbls	320	Cut-meats, pks	604
Copper, cakes	323	Grease, pks	91
Eggs, bbls	994	Lard, pks	587
Flour, bbls	8,907	Butter, pks	2,117
Wheat, bushels	152,123	Cheese, pks	11,968
Corn, bushels	288,850	Tallow, pks	40
Oats, bushels	3,750	Starch, bxs	275
Rye, bushels	304	Tobacco, hhds	637
Beans, bbls	16	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	880
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	997
Hops, bales	2	Wool, bales	484
Hides, bales	737		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer State of Nevada, for Glasgow—10 hhds. Tallow, 140 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 40 cases Handles, 100 puncheons Molasses, 307 bbls. Resin, 6 pks. Stearine, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 103 tcs. Tallow, 1,296 bxs. Cheese, 5,400 Staves, 42,895 bushels Corn, 9,917 bushels Wheat, 495 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—63 cases Cigars, 74 bales Tobacco, 130 hhds. Tobacco, 16,431 bushels Corn, 1,685 bushels Wheat, 5 pks. Pumps, 83 cases Sewing-machines, 638 tcs. Lard, 310 bxs. Bacon, 100 bxs. Cheese, 16 bales Leather, 250 Oars, 17 pks. Skins, 2 hhds. Stearine, 1,000 bxs. Extract, 5 bales Domestics, 72 pks. Hardware, 29 cks. Grease, 12 bbls. Beef, 48 cases Tobacco, 25 bbls. Maizena, 71 bbls. Guts, 140 bales Sarsaparilla, 990 bags Coffee, 318 pieces Wood.

By the brig Faraoni, for Barcelona—1,103 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Neponset, for Santander—1,520 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark F. Antonio, for Cork—28,448 bushels Corn.

By the bark Albatross, for Riga—1,994 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Dryaden, for Copenhagen—2,441 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark St. Anna Maria, for Venice—14,950 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—2,983 bxs. Cheese, 50 tcs. Beef, 23,797 bushels Wheat, 210 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 31 bbls. Beef, 40,000 bushels Corn.

By the brig S. Suppicich, for Queenstown—1,992 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Hattie Pettis, for Oporto—8,874 bushels Wheat, 12,000 Staves.

BRICKS—No changes of importance have been noted in prices. The inquiry for supplies has been confined to the present wants of buyers.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at old rates, with Adamantine quoted 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly within the previous range, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—There has been no important movement reported in Rio or Santos. Holders have been claiming full previous prices, but buyers have been reserved in bidding. A small lot of Rio Skimmings was placed at 18c.@19c. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 77,920 bags, and at the outports 46,259 bags, with 22,500 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The demand for other kinds has been fair, and the market has shown firmness; further sales of 3,000 bags Maracaibo, by the Atlas and M. M. Heath, have been reported at 20½c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was 49,828 bags and 22,895 mats. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos embraced sales of 1,862 bags Costa Rica and 151 bags Savanilla, in addition to the Maracaibo already reported. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@22¾c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb. In a jobbing way a rather better inquiry has been noted at the ruling figures.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher. The demand has been mainly for spinning purposes. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 1,841 bales, including 400 bales to shippers, 1,319 bales to spinners, and 122 bales to speculators. The movements for forward delivery have also been more liberal, with a more confident temper apparent in the bidding. Prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,600 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 14,800 bales to-day,) and 2,100 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; September, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; October, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; November, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; December, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; January, 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; February, 16 13-16c.@16⅞c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 471 bales, including 362 bales from New-Orleans, 15 bales from Baltimore, and 94 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 977 bales, and thus far this week 4,478 bales, against 3,799 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,757,696 bales, against 3,560,008 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 6,774 bales; to the Continent, — bales: stock in New-York, 89,538 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 159,712 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Have been in demand, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 18c. for prime.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at generally firm prices. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11 50; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds of State and Western Flour within the previous range as to values. Shipping Extras have been scarce and wanted, especially in lines; quoted at from $5 50@$5 75 for fair to very good. Trade and Family Extras lightly dealt in, chiefly in a jobbing way, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. The sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 85@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 40@$5 80, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour in quite moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $5 5.@$7 for poor to choice shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good request at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active, but at rather easier prices for Western. We quote the range from $3 50@$4 15 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for White Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 75@$3 90.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, with prices quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under more liberal offerings of stock, firmer ocean freights, and rather less favorable private cable reports. Winter Wheat has been less sought after and quoted easier in price. Shippers have been operating with less freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 34 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee, and $1 30@$1 32½ for Minnesota and Duluth; $1 28 for inferior No. 1 Minnesota do., afloat; $1 29@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat—the latter an extreme—chiefly at $1 31 for prime, afloat, and $1 29 for do., in store, and closing with $1 31 asked and $1 30 bid for prime, afloat; $1 26@$1 28 for No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter for choice; $1 24@$1 26 for No. 2 Chicago do., closing with $1 25 as the best bid for prime, afloat; $1 21½ for No. 3 Chicago do.; $1 18@$1 33 for ungraded Spring; $1 24@$1 32 for old Red and Amber Western, in odd lots; $1 28@$1 33 for new do. and do., chiefly at $1 30 for Red and $1 32 for Amber; $1 35@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern, car lots....Corn has been fairly active, chiefly for export, at a shade easier prices, closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 225,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for poor to strictly prime, chiefly at 80½c.@81c. for sailing vessel stock, and closing at about 80½c.@80¾c. for strictly prime samples; 81c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and (nominally) 90c.@92c. for White do. For forward delivery, prime mixed Western, seller September, has been quoted at 83c. asked and up to 82c. bid. A sale was reported, buyers' option, same month, at 83c. ₱ bushel....Rye dull; quoted irregularly at from 90c.@$1 05 for new and old....Barley inactive and nominal....Of Barley-malt 3,000 bushels Western sold, part at $1 50, three months' time, and 2,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 65 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in limited demand, chiefly to meet the more urgent wants of the local jobbing trade, at irregular prices. The bulk of the business has been in new crop car stock, within the range of 55c.@65c., chiefly at 60c.@65c. for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for White do., mainly at 70c. for Southern Illinois, and 50c.@53c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, sales all told embracing 17,000 bushels. Old have been very quiet, with Mixed Western held at 85c., with 75c. bid, and White do. held up to 90c., boat stock. A few car-loads of Mixed Western were placed at 72c.@75c. ₱ bushel....Feed firm and in request within the range of $20@$32 50 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Further sales of 200 rolls Domestic Cloth were reported at 13¾c.; market firm.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair supply and less request, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been moderately inquired for, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull but steady; 300 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Sales, 3,118 Dry Montevideo, 1,485 Dry Matamoras, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms; market steady, with a moderate call noted for supplies.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand is comparatively limited, with prices quoted generally unchanged.

MOLASSES—The offerings continue light, and extreme prices are claimed, tending to impede dealings. Refiners are in want of supplies. The trade-call is fair, but desirable qualities are difficult to obtain. No invoice sales have been reported. An invoice of 297 puncheons, 46 hhds., and 53 bbls. Barbados, of recent arrival, has not yet been marketed. The stock in first hands here to-day was estimated at 3,913 hhds. Porto Rico, 867 hhds. English Islands, 158 hhds. Cuba, and 2,800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c., Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade moderate at full rates.

NAILS—There has been a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds at former rates, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained, but has been inactive. Sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull at from $2 75@$3; City [illegible] ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35c.@35½c. for Merchantable. Sales, 100 bbls., to arrive, at 35½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a much livelier movement reported in this line, opening at stronger and buoyant prices, but closing rather less firmly, especially in the instance of Refined....Crude in bulk has been quite brisk, sales having been reported of 10,000 bbls., August options, at 5½c.; 6,000 bbls., September, at 5¼c., and 1,000 bbls., October, at 5½c. ₱ gallon. Shipping stock was held at 8½c., with 8¼c. bid....Refined has been freely dealt in at advanced prices, but the market closed with less buoyancy, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported here since our last of 19,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12c.@12⅛c., closing at 12c.@12⅛c.; 12,000 bbls., August options, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12¼c., but quoted at the close at 12⅛c.@12 3-16c.; 7,000 bbls., September options, first and last half, at 12¼c.@12½c., closing with 12¼c. reported as the best bid....And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12c.@12⅛c.; 20,000 bbls., first half of September, at 12c.@12 3-16c., closing at 12⅛c., and 11,000 bbls., last half of September, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., closing weak....Refined in cases firm but quiet at 17c.@17¼c....Naphtha quoted at 8c., with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. at this price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with confidence, but has been very slow of sale for early delivery on the basis of $24 for Western Mess, and $20 for Prime Mess. No important dealings reported. For forward delivery trade has been quite tame. Western Mess, August options, quoted at $23 50. Of September options, 1,000 bbls. sold at $23 70@$23 75, closing at $23 70 per bbl....Dressed Hogs in very moderate demand, with prime City stock quoted at 9c.@9⅛c.; grass-fed at 8¾c....Cut Meats firm and wanted; sales, 500 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 800 Pickled Hams at 14½c.@15c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 16½c.; 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¾c.@11c....Bacon has been in moderate demand, and held with firmness; sales, 250 bxs. Long Clear, in lots, at 11c.@11¼c.; 200 bxs. Stretford private terms....Lard has been again quoted decidedly higher on limited offerings, but has has been quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery, of 300 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c.; 60 tcs. choice City do. at 14c., quoted generally at 13¾c.@14c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 at 13¼c.@13½c. Refined nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., September options, at 14¼c.@14½c., closing at 14½c.: with August options at 14¼c.; and 500 tcs. seller's option, remainder of the year, at 10⅞c....Beef has been in more demand within the previous range. The inquiry has been mainly for tierce stock for shipment. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 for India Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western; sales, 600 tcs. City and Philadelphia Extra India Mess....Butter has been held with more firmness, especially the better grades of Western, which have been offered less freely, while the demand has been fair. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 17c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been quoted strong in price on a fairly active trade, in good part for export. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¼c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at generally firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SEEDS—Have been quiet but quoted steady. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10; Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bushel: Calcutta Linseed nominal.

SPICES—Have been less active, with prices quoted somewhat irregular. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.@46c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 26½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request, chiefly refining account, with prices quoted firm. Sales have been made to-day of 579 hhds. and 2,688 bxs., including 375 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.; 22 hhds. scant fair do. do. at 7¾c.; 182 hhds. Molasses Sugar and Muscovado at 7¼c.@7⅞c.; 740 bxs. Derosne at 8c.@8¾c., the inside price for very low grade stock; 1,385 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 342 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; 221 bxs. Molasses Sugar, clayed, Derosne and Centrifugal, mixed lots, within the range of from 7¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb. Some additional sales were rumored, including box stock to arrive, but without reliable particulars. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held firmly, but has been less active. Sales equal to 205,000 lbs. good common to prime at 7⅝c.@8⅛c., with choice City quoted at 8 3-16c....Stearine very scarce, with choice to fancy City quoted up to 17½c.@17¾c., and Western at 17c.@17½c.; sales 80 tcs. prime Western at 16¾c.

TEAS—Trade in private channels has been slow, with values quoted essentially unchanged; sales, 500 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$ ₱ lb. At the auction sale to-day, as held by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., some 5,100 pks. (out of an offering of about 5,500 pks.) were marketed at, on the whole, fair prices, the bidding, considering the dullness in regular business, having shown a fair degree of spirit and confidence on the part of buyers. The offering comprised 1,962 half-chests Green, 1,434 half-chests Japan, 1,200 half-chests Oolong, and 876 half-chests Souchong and Congou. Imperial sold at 28c.@62½c.; Gunpowder at 40c.@72½c.; Hyson at 23c.@60c.; Young Hyson at 30c.@70c.; Twankay at 24c.; Japan at 57c.@66½c.; Congou and Souchong at 31c.@33c.; Oolong at 31c.@37c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 ₱ gallon; sales, 325 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported in the way of berth freights at essentially unaltered figures; offerings of Produce consisted mostly of Grain, Flour, Cotton, Resin, and Tobacco. The chartering business has been fair in the line of Petroleum tonnage, but at rather easier rates. Vessels for the Grain trade in request, but held somewhat more firmly, checking negotiations. Some demand also for vessels for the Tobacco trade....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin on the basis of 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., and by steam, 430 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 200 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 2,100 bxs. Cheese, part at 37s.6d.@40s.; 120 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark, 446 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel, a slight improvement; 350 tons Oil-cake on private terms; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Also, a British ship, 812 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 75 tcs. Beef, 300 bbls. Resin, and 5,500 Staves, on private terms, and 1,650 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 511 tons, (now here,) with Tobacco, from Richmond, at 40s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter, which rate was reported bid at the close for medium size vessels. Also, an Italian bark, 622 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 751 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s.; another, 523 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, direct, an American bark, 595 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 18,000 bushels Grain, nearly all Corn, 950 pks. Provisions, 1,000 bags Coffee, 300 pks. Tobacco, and 1,900 pks. Merchandise, at current rates....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. 3d., and another, 265 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 403 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3½d. ₱ bbl., and £10 gratuity....For Cadis or Seville, an Italian brig, 371 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c....For a port north of Hatteras, an American brig, 268 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $5 25.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday (Thursday) Aug. 6, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza Ann Schmidt, sold the Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of lot 25 by 93.11, with the three-story and basement brick house thereon known as No. 63 Clinton place, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue; the ground rent being $200 per year with covenant for renewals. Carl Klanberg purchased the property for $19,250. R. V. Harnett sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Referee, the three story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-fourth street, 126 feet east of Fourth avenue, to G. B. Gilbert, for $11,500.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of Sixty-eighth street, 99.9 feet west of Broadway, indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noted for to-day are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, at the County Clerk's office, Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, of the "Gillespie" Farm, of thirteen acres of land, with all the appurtenances and improvements, on north-west corner of Springfield and Jamaica roads.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale of the house, stable, and plot of land 62.11 by 123, No. 511 Fifth avenue, on the south-east corner of East Forty-third street.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, 100 by 125.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery, for five years from May 1, 1870, at $3,000 rent per year, with a covenant for renewal of a further term of five years, at an annual rent of $3,250.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of house and lot, 18 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, 72 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone h. and l., 18x102.2, on s. s. of 74th st., 126 ft. e. of 4th av. $11,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brick house and Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of lot 25x93.11; ground rent, $200 per year $19,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Broome st., No. 122, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x87.6	$11,500
Essex st., e. s., 144.6 ft. s. of Hester st., 18.9x100	25,000
Madison st., n. s., 311.2 ft. e. of Scammel st., 23.10x96	19,500
Oak st., Nos. 30 and 32, n. s., 99.7 ft. w. of James st., 30.8x139.6	35,000
2d st., n. s., 152.7 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24x106	10,000
17th st., No. 624, s. s., 36.3 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	14,000
29th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9; 29th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x74.1	40,000
58th st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of [illegible] av., 90x100.5	15,000
78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	6,000
78th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	6,000
78th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	6,000
109th st., n. s., 323.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x100.11	12,000
127th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 125x99.11	50,000
141st st., s. s., 231.6 ft. of Alexander av., 37.6x100; Morrisania	4,500
Central av., n. e. corner King's Bridge road, 142 377-1000 acres, including parts of Central, and 2d and 3d and Marion and Berrian avs. and the Southern boulevard; Berrian av., 300 ft. s. of Southern boulevard, 5 937-1000 acres, excepting plot of 10 358-1000 acres on centre of King's Bridge road, on w. s. of Central av., and which was conveyed by C. L. Anthony to Jerome Park Villa Site, &c., Improvement Company; ¼ part	89,416

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., No. 886, store and cellar, 5 years, per year $1,500

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable watering places in America; the hotel is now filled with first class boarders; will sell at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to change his business. Address GEORGE H. GALE, Box 137, Station A, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY.
THE SEA ISLAND HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, S. C.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina, in bankruptcy, in the matter of M. M. KINGMAN, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874, the real and personal property known as the SEA ISLAND HOTEL, situated in the town of Beaufort, S. C. This hotel is widely and favorably known as a Winter resort for northern travel. It has besides a large local and transient patronage, being at the terminus of the Port Royal Railroad, and in close connection with Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston.

The main building has a front of 100 feet on Beaufort River, with a view of Port Royal Bay and the Sea Islands; a depth of 135 feet; the salt water comes within thirty yards of the door; it is three stories high, has thirty-four bedrooms, averaging 15x17 feet each, with lofty ceilings and large windows; a dining-room 35x70; parlors, wide halls, baths, enunciator, barber shop, billiard-room, telegraph office, stables, barns, and other out-buildings; splendid range in kitchen, &c. the house is well furnished throughout; linen, towelling, bedding, blankets, crockery, cutlery, &c., which will be sold separately, in sets or in bulk.

Offers at private sale may be sent to the assignee until day of sale. JAMES G. THOMPSON, Assignee.
BEAUFORT, S. C. jy31-law3wF

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUART'S BUILDING.—UPPER LOFTS TO LET. Seven upper lofts of building, south-east corner of Greenwich and Reade sts.; 84x100 feet each; entrance on Reade st.; 30 feet front, and includes first and second stories, basement and vault. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

I WILL RENT A PORTION OF A FIRST-CLASS corner grocery store, with stand room on sidewalk for a fruit or vegetable stand; location good; terms easy to proper party. Address FRUITS, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board out rent. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

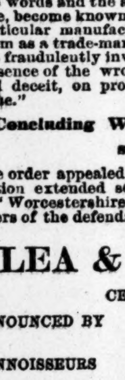
"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1874.

71ST DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, Swedish, German, North of Ireland servants, with reliable references, for City or country, at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do housework well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or will do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Address M. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do up-stairs work; references if required. Call for two days at No. 159 Front st., corner Maiden lane.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland young woman; excellent cook; can do French, English and all other cooking; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; can get up nice side-dishes; good baker; best references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; will be found a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—BY A WOMAN and a girl; would like to do the general work of a family, together or separate, City or country, as good cook, washer, ironer, (chambermaid, waitress, and housework); good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NEW-ENGland girls; capable, honest, good workers; in a private family; one as cook, the other for servant girl; can do a family's work together; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy, and reliable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va, as cook, washer, and ironer; waitress, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH family cook; reasonable wages asked; good references furnished; City or country. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has best City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert baker and pastry cook; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; lately arrived. Address E. D., No. 406 23d st., east of 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman: is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general work; has three years' reference from last place; willing to go to the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in the country; is a willing, strong girl, a good worker; City or country; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

HOUSE-MAID OR ASSISTANT COOK—FOR Scotch young woman; the family who brought her are now returning to Scotland. For particulars, &c., address Crawford, Valley Forge, Penn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; thoroughly understands her business. French fluting, box-pleating, puffing, &c., and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; or will assist in chamber-work; neat, tidy, and obliging; very best City testimonials; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman who is an excellent washer and ironer; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; or, as chamber-maid in a hotel or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress; can be seen at No. 130 East 13th st., for two days; City reference; ring second bell.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant woman; thoroughly-experienced nurse for young or growing children; experienced seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, trim, finish, &c.; best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; willing, and obliging; country or City; terms moderate. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant young woman who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or attend on grown-up children and keep their clothing in order; is a good seamstress. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT BY A PROTestant German woman; very capable; pleasant disposition; is experienced in care of sick person; patient day and night; strong and willing; satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH-of-Ireland girl, with first-class City reference, as nurse or seamstress; can do any kind of fine sewing and run a machine; wages moderate: City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDE AS INVALID NURSE; highly educated; speaks English and German perfectly; will do every thing to suit his employers; wages not much an object; a good and steady place wanted. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, with the best of references; is a first-class waitress; speaks good English; thoroughly competent; can do some sewing. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN EDUCATED AT DUBLIN UNIversity, and familiar with German, would like to enter a law office where his services would meet with a fair remuneration, and where he could be at liberty to attend law lectures. Address W. M. B., care of Wm. Stitt, Esq., No. 61 Cedar st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A CAREFUL ENGLISHman; sober, intelligent; is a thoroughly capable coachman, groom, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory recommendations; can deposit $1,000 security for his reliability, &c.; not particular about wages. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GARDENER.—BY A LATELY-LANDED FRENCHman, aged twenty-six years; speaks but little English but understands it very well; is experienced in all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, pruning, budding, forcing, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; has three medals for superiority in his profession. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a respectable man and wife, in a small private family; man as gardener and useful man; woman as cook, washer, and ironer; both competent; good reference; wages no object. Address Applicant, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife; man as farmer or plain gardener, and wife as cook, washer, and ironer; references given. Apply for two days at No. 73 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener; has a small family, and understands the business in all its branches. Apply at Florists', corner of 5th av. and 42d st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife; the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent; highly recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and can do chamber-work, waiting, sewing, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFULMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, with good reference, employment at any kind of business. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

10 TO 15 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent. The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
B. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.
Proposals to be addressed to
J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant,
Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 13, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stone-cutter's work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN, MARRIED OR single, thoroughly competent as foreman; he must be thoroughly acquainted with all the usual work required on an American farm; must have undoubted references as to capability and honesty; no Irish need apply. Address for a week or ten days, J. H. P., Gillett, Morris County, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅜ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:
1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:
100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bound paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:
115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)
50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
35 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State,
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of dykes in the Hudson River near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1874. For further information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.
J. M. MARSHALL, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
*Russia	Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia	Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java	Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia	Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria	Wed'y, Aug. 12	China	Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia	Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia	Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria	Saturday, Aug. 22	Java	Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....Aug. 22
PEMBROKE.....Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. R.

Belvia, Sat'day...Aug. 8 | Ethiopia, Saturday...Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day...Aug. 12 | Anglia, Wednesday...Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15 | California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19 | Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River, foot of Morton st.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Aug. 8, 1 P. M.|Spain.....Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin.....Aug. 1 (Cabin only, Aug. 22,)

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Herland.....Saturday....Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Surmont.....Saturday....Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez.....Saturday....Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 26

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Aug. 11.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Aug. 25.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid steerage tickets from Germany, $30, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Foster.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddos.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Grard.....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Ba. F. Neynaber, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. Ernst, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 and $120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 23 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Chas. H. Morton, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting him from whatever improper accommodation, in protecting him from whatever improper imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND Passage Office, No. 86 South st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
COLORADO.....Aug. 12
CHINA.....Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclotn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE TORBERT, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.....

FOR JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA.....Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 9 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

The United States passports, indispensable for travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Grand Street, Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 252 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st. Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
JNO. S. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Ship Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Bresiau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at south 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.)

9 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 5:50 P. M., 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:10 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 3:10 P. M. (8:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. M. HOOD, Superintendent New-York Division.
WM. BARKER, Superintendent New-Haven Division.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 3. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDS N.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. Military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 7 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macauley's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. IGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERman will receive into her family six young ladies pleasantly situated in Germany, where the best facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. P. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROMinent Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 38 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlle. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing full Course of Study and full particulars, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. JEFFERS.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles. D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mastick and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of L. H. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lesp'nasse's, 12 Pine st., N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. The buildings are heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR A. Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. R. NORTHROP.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. Mrs. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KIAGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.
RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, experienced in teaching French, English, and music, desires a position as governess; references given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 920 8th st., Washington.

A LADY EDUCATED IN EUROPE. COMpetent to teach music, French, and German, would like a position in a school or family. Address M. E. GERLACH, Sayre, Morris County, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 33d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, CARRIAGE ROBES and WAGON BLANKETS; NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, and all goods wanted by SADDLERS and DEALERS in Saddlery, including Clark's and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DAPPLE gray mare, fifteen hands; six years old, remarkably gentle, well bred; drives well, single or double, or on either side; was purchased by present owner to be used by his wife; is phaeton, for which the mare is admirably adapted. Address M. D., Station K., 86th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 33d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts.

Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 227 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, entire or en suite, with board; also other rooms: references required.

A FEW ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE IN A private family, with all modern improvements; home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; NO other boarders taken, for a gentleman, wife, daughter, and maid, from October 1; location central; terms must be moderate; permanent if suited; reference given and required. Address, stating terms, accommodations and location, HOME, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MORE POLICE OUTRAGES.

Patrolman John Mullane, of the Sixth Precinct Police, was tried before Commissioner Disbecker, yesterday, for having wantonly and without cause assaulted Morris Solomons, of No. 86 Bayard street, whom he had arrested, and while he was taking him to the Police station. It appears from the statement of the complainant, which was substantially corroborated by no less than seven witnesses, that the officer arrested Solomons for having some barrels in front of his store. Although making no resistance he was seized by Officer Mullane and Officer Lowe, who came to his assistance, and was dragged through Bayard street into Baxter street, and while passing through Baxter street Mullane said to the prisoner, "You —— Jew, I'll knock you down," and, suiting the action to the words, struck him in the right eye and knocked him down. The marks of the injury were still visible when the complainant appeared before the Commissioner yesterday. The defense developed a case of deliberate perjury on the part of the accused and his witnesses such as has been seldom witnessed, even at Police trials. Mullane contented himself with boldly denying that he struck Solomons, but Patrolman Lowe went further and described the whole scene in the most circumstantial manner, and swore positively, not only that Mullane did not strike the complainant, but that the latter deliberately threw himself on the sidewalk and struck his head against the pavement. This incredible statement is still more remarkable in view of the fact that within half an hour before the case was called for trial, this same Patrolman Lowe, in conversation, admitted that Mullane did strike the complainant and knock him down. Officer Mullane also attempted to prove that the injury to the right eye from which the complainant was still suffering, had been inflicted the day subsequent to the arrest, and produced a witness whom he said would swear to the fact. The witness when examined, however, did not come up to the officer's expectations, for he merely testified that on the day following the arrest he had a quarrel with Solomons and threw a broomstick at him, but he did not know whether the missile struck the person for whom it was intended. Mullane then insinuated that the witnesses were bribed to appear against him, but this statement he failed to prove. The case was referred to the board for decision, and if the necessary evidence can be obtained complaints of perjury will be made against the officers, who, it was apparent to all in the courtroom, had given false testimony.

Patrolman Lawrence Clark, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was complained of by Mrs. Harriet Story, a dress-maker, residing at No. 50 West Houston street, who testified that between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of July 23 she crossed Bleecker street near Wooster, from the south to the north side of the street, when she was accosted by Officer Clark, who raised his club over her head and threatened to strike her. She remonstrated with the officer, who then applied to her a most foul and offensive epithet, and kicked her in the back, injuring her severely. The complainant's statement was corroborated by her sister-in-law, who was with her at the time. The officer denied the charge, and told Commissioner Disbecker that the complainant was a bad woman, and was going on to abuse her when the Commissioner stopped him, and informed him that he had made a very serious charge against the complainant, and the case would be adjourned for one week, to give him an opportunity to substantiate the charge which he had made. The complainant, whose appearance and manners are directly in her favor, was also requested to be present on the occasion.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday to authorize the issue of assessment bonds to carry on the public works. All the members, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner Wheeler, and Alderman Vance, were present. After transferring some balances to other accounts, a communication was received from Mr. John B. Haskin, in relation to the judgment of foreclosure and sale of the public school property at West Farms, in the suit of Wm. H. Wilkins. It was laid over.

The Controller presented a communication of the Commissioners of the Third District (Jefferson Market) Court-house, asking an appropriation to pay various claims, but no action was taken in the matter.

A resolution was offered authorizing the Controller to use the unexpended balances of appropriations for his department in its maintenance. At the suggestion of Mr. Vance it was laid over.

The Controller called attention to a large pay-roll which he had received from the Department of Public Works in connection with a requisition for $50,000. He said the pay-roll represented an outlay of $1,200,000 a year, and the fact explained why the City debt was being rapidly increased.

The roll to which he referred added at the rate of $1,200,000 to the debt of this City, and he desired to have the matter thoroughly understood. A resolution in accordance with the requisition was adopted. No other business was transacted.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Toomey, a boy about thirteen years old, who died at the Park Hospital on July 26, from lockjaw, the result of injuries received by a box falling on his foot from a truck at the corner of Nassau street and Maiden lane on the 17th ult. John Burke, the driver of the truck, testified that he was going down Maiden lane with a heavy load on the truck, and when near the corner the truck gave a sudden lurch, and one of the boxes tipped over and fell on the boy's foot. The street at this point was in a very bad condition, and were it not for that the box would not have fallen, as the load was well secured. Several other witnesses corroborated this statement, adding that it was almost impossible for a truck to pass the place indicated without giving a lurch that is apt to throw a portion of a load off. It was shown that the deceased was a newsboy, and the support of his mother, who lives at No. 65 Mott street.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received by a box falling on his foot. They say further: We consider that said injury was caused by the bad condition of the street, and we hereby censure the authorities of the City of New-York for their neglect in allowing the streets to be in such a bad condition, and we exonerate the driver of the truck from any negligence in securing his load.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of William Mullens, who jumped overboard from the tug-boat Ida Miller, of which he was engineer, after a collision with the steam-boat Plainfield, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and was drowned. There was considerable testimony taken, and it was shown that from fright or some other cause, the deceased and another man jumped overboard, the latter being rescued by a rope thrown to him, while the former was drowned. Both pilots claimed that the collision was no fault of theirs. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from accidental drowning.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

An officer of the Second Precinct found the drowned body of a man floating in the water at Pier No. 19 East River, about 5 A. M. yesterday. On examining the body it was found that the deceased had a large cut on the left side of the face. The body was sent to the Morgue, and later in the day it was ascertained that the deceased was John Flaherty, aged thirty years, late engineer of the steam-tug Walcott, the body having been identified by his sister and brother. It is not at present known how the cut on the side of the head was received, or whether it was before or after death.

The brother of the deceased informed Coroner Eickhoff yesterday that his brother was in the habit of going around with a crowd of men who infest the neighborhood of Roosevelt and Water streets, and he has known him to be robbed by some of the party with whom he kept company. The deceased was last seen by his brother on Thursday night in Water street, at which time he wanted him to drink with him, and he refused. He appeared to have money with him at the time, but what amount he could not say. It is said that some of the men on board the tug told his brother-in-law, who is a policeman in the Second Precinct, that the deceased rolled overboard while asleep and was drowned. The man's brother and sister think it very strange that there was not any coat on the body when found, as they never knew him to go without a coat while in the City. Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination of the body to-day, and Coroner Eickhoff will make an investigation.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED.

Dr. J. A. McLochlin, of No. 401 East Tenth street, reported to Coroner Eickhoff, yesterday, that William Brennan, aged five years, had died at 5 A. M. from eating Paris green the day previous. From what could be learned, it appears that Mrs. Brennan keeps a grocery store at No. 415 East Tenth street. During her temporary absence from the store on Wednesday afternoon, the deceased and his sister Ann, aged two and a half years, got hold of a box of Paris green, that has lain in the store for two years, and when the mother returned she found the poison all over them. She immediately sent for a doctor, and he administered the antidotes usual in such cases, namely hydrate peroxide of iron, zinc, and milk, and eggs, but the boy died in two hours. When the Coroner called at the house he ascertained that the girl Ann had died at 10 A. M. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death from poisoning rendered.

A DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.

The body of the drowned man who was found on Wednesday in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fortieth street, was yesterday identified as Charles E. Wolf, who was stopping at the St. Denis Hotel, registered as Charles Piffers. On Tuesday last, an officer of the Thirty-second Precinct, found a coat and hat on the bank of the Hudson River, at One Hundred and Forty-third street, and brought them to the Station-house. In the pockets [illegible] ope, the latter being addressed to Charles Piffers, St. Denis Hotel. It was subsequently ascertained that this man sent a note to the Belgian Consul, asking that gentleman to telegraph to his friends in Brussels that he intended to commit suicide. Mr. Mali, the Belgian Consul, called on Coroner Eickhoff yesterday, and left with him the letter he had received from the deceased. The inquest will be held soon.

A GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC EXCURSION.

A FIELD DAY AT IONA ISLAND—A REVIEW —ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Post No. 8 of the Grand Army of the Republic had its grand excursion yesterday, and a most pleasant and enjoyable affair it proved to be. It was not an isolated excursion, confining its enjoyments within the limit of its own circle, but rather formed part of a series of excursions, all devoted to pleasantry and good cheer. There were other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic about as well as Post No. 8, and the excursionists setting out from various points of departure assembled for the most part at Iona Island, in the Hudson. There their pleasures culminated. Post No. 8, which bears the name of Gen. Phil. Kearney, had chartered for their excursion the steamer George F. Olyphant. It was arranged that the vessel should leave Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, was to receive a call at 7:45, and the final departure was to be from the foot of Eleventh street, North River, at 8:15 A. M. In all excursion parties, it is usual to stretch the hours set down a little, and of course in this case there was no very rigid exception. After all, a trifle of judicious elasticity is desirable on these affairs of pleasure, for it prevents disappointments, and does not put forward punctual discipline with too severe a front. The hour of starting being pretty early, people were up betimes, and at all the landings members of the post and their numerous friends (a large proportion of whom, by the way, were ladies) went on board the steamer. The Union Home Cornet Band (the same which went with the newsboys' picnic) accompanied the excursionists. These youngsters are not very famous musicians just now, but they will doubtless become quite proficient by and by. Before 9 o'clock the steamer was under way from the last landing with numerous flags flying, the band playing, and everyone making merry. There was a strong ebb tide running, and the vessel did not make very rapid way, but if any impatient spirits entertained regrets at this, they must have been dissipated, as the magnificent scenery of the Hudson, which was not to be passed by in a hurry, was revealed to view. It was a glorious day, and there lay the noble river glancing in the sunlight, its hills wooded to the peak, and now and then the broad shadow of some passing cloud sweeping across the green woodland and giving all the alternating effects of glow and gloom, shadow and sunshine. The palisades were first passed. The pleasant river towns embowered in hills and rich foliage peeped out, one after another, and after a sail of several hours the steamer turned into that beautiful bend in the river opposite Peekskill, where the Catskill Mountains stand like sentinels. In that charming stretch of water Iona Island is situated. Just as the Olyphant turned round the promintory, which for a while shuts out this splendid view, the vessels of other excursionists could be seen, moored at the landing-place of the island. As soon as the Olyphant drew up alongside of these, kindly greeting and acknowledgments were interchanged between those on board and the various excursion parties. These vessels, consisting of a steamer, two barges, and a tug-boat, had brought parties from Poughkeepsie, Nyack, and elsewhere. On landing it was ascertained that Post No. 71, Tivoli, had arrived on the excursion ground; also, Posts Nos. 20 and 41, Poughkeepsie; Post No. 52, Newburg; Post No. 26, Nyack; and Post No. 28, Haverstraw. A large number of the members of Posts Nos. 33, 37, 10, and 60, were also present. The grounds were now fairly crowded with excursionists, and the utmost gaiety, tempered with good order, prevailed everywhere. People devoted themselves to the most various and opposite pastimes. Satchels and baskets were opened, and various picnic parties were organized, the ladies generally taking the lead in these transactions. Some people went into the woods and roamed at pleasure; some amused themselves on the swings; others took to tilting in the carousal, and others again took to lager-beer. The reunion of the several posts resulted in a series of friendly contests, such as jumping and running-matches, sack-races and the like, for which suitable prizes were distributed to the victors. While all these things were in progress the crowd was being rapidly augmented by fresh arrivals from Peekskill, who brought a desirable acquisition to the treasury of the owner of the steam-ferry that plies between that town and the island. While the evening was still young the excursionists broke up their pleasures and set out for their various points of departure, the members of Post No. 8 and their friends returning to New-York in the Olyphant.

THE DENVILLE (N.J.) CAMP MEETING.

The annual camp meeting on Camp Tabor, at Denville, N. J., closes this morning at 8 o'clock. The camp grounds will remain open, however, until Sept. 1, and a number of families will remain upon the grounds for two or three weeks yet. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will run three or four trains daily to the grounds as long as the season lasts. The camp meeting has not this year been a particularly successful one. The collections made during the meeting were $200 less than they were last year. The total receipts have been $12,858 41, and the disbursements, $12,660 95—leaving an unexpended balance of $197 46. The average attendance at the grounds since the opening has been 6,000. It had been announced that President Grant would be on the grounds yesterday, and the size of the attending crowd was in consequence somewhat increased. While the President was at Paterson about a fortnight ago, the Trustees of the grounds made arrangements with him to that end, and he agreed to be present on Wednesday or yesterday. The committee provided a special car for his transportation, but on Wednesday the Trustees received a telegram from Washington announcing that he would be detained by important business in that city, and that he would have to recall his letter accepting the Trustees' invitation. The attendance of distinguished visitors has been very slim. The terms of four of the Trustees expired yesterday afternoon. A meeting was held during the evening to fill the vacancies. The four gentlemen were re-elected—Rev. J. M. Tuttle, Rev. E. Van Horne, and Messrs. O. H. Pierson and A. Klotz. An effort was made to separate the camp-meeting grounds from the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, but the effort failed. A proposition to fence in the grounds at an expense of $5,000 was also voted down.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

An attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning by a couple of desperate burglars to force an entrance into the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Bissell, No. 104 East Seventeenth street, but they met with a warmer reception than they anticipated and were eventually captured. It appears that some months ago a similarly unsuccessful attempt to rob Dr. Bissell's house was made by a gang of burglars, but they were frightened off before they had succeeded in stealing anything. Since that time the doctor, in anticipation of a second attack from the burglars, purchased three revolvers, which he invariably kept at his bedside fully loaded. Early yesterday two burglars, by passing through a lager-beer saloon on Fourth avenue, reached the rear of Dr. Bissell's house. They climbed over the fence and forced open the rear basement door. The noise made by the burglars awoke the doctor, who, grasping his three trusty revolvers, proceeded down stairs. The burglars, alarmed at his approach, rushed out into the back yard, and proceeded to scale the fence. The doctor at once opened fire on the retreating burglars, and although he fired twelve shots did not succeed in wounding either of the burglars. The noise of the firing aroused the entire neighborhood, and the greatest excitement ensued. Patrolmen Nicholson and Gaffney, of the Eighteenth Precinct, soon made their appearance and arrested the burglars. They were arraigned before Superintendent Walling yesterday, when they gave their names as Stephen Brown and James Shaw, and were recognized as members of the notorious "Nineteenth street gang." In their possession were found a coil of rope, several skeleton keys, a "jimmy," some pieces of candle, &c. The burglars were committed for trial.

SNEAK ROBBERY.

On Monday evening the apartments of Anna Reichtmesster, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 135 Canal street, was entered by unknown sneak thieves during her temporary absence. The bureau drawers were broken open and robbed of two gold watches and chains, a pair of bracelets, a diamond ring, several other articles of jewelry, and $100 in currency, with which they escaped. The total value of the property stolen is $1,000. It is believed that the robbery was perpetrated by some person familiar with the premises, but no clue to the thieves has yet been obtained.

ALMOST A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

At a late hour Wednesday night, as car No. 21 of the Union Hill, N. J., line was approaching the crossing of the Erie Railway branch road to Weehawken, two trains were coming towards the same crossing in opposite directions. The driver of the car noticed only one of the trains, and, seeing that it was a long one, he made an effort to get across the track in front of it, so as to avoid the delay. When his horses reached the track he saw the other locomotive. At the same instant the passengers saw the terrible danger they were in, and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. Ladies screamed, and some of them fainted in the excess of their terror, while the men were tumbling over each other in their [illegible] horses were frightened, too, and fortunately started to run away. They made two or three desperate plunges, which had the effect of getting the car so far off the track that the locomotive only demolished the dashboard on the rear platform, and everybody escaped unhurt.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Commissioner Van Nort has made the following awards of contracts to the lowest bidders, the bids for which were opened on the 29th of last month:

Sewers.	Amount.
On Laight street, between Varick and Hudson streets; Terence Smith	$1,168 00
Attorney street, between Grand and Broome streets; Terence Smith	836 00
Tompkins street, between Broome and Delancey street; S. Meigs	758 00
Lewis street, between Houston and Sixth streets; E. C. Sheehy	1,632 00
Twenty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues; Terence Smith	815 00
Fifty-third street, between First avenue and East River; C. Devlin and John McKim	2,955 00
Outlet in One Hundred and Forty-second street, between Boulevard and Hudson River; P. Guilfoyle	5,760 00
Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets; J. H. McCabe	1,242 00
Ninth avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth streets; C. Devlin and John McKim	18,340 00
Thirteenth avenue, between Gansevoort and Bloomfield streets; P. Mulholland	5,112 70
Avenue B, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, with branch; P. Mulholland	2,309 40
Regulating, Grading, &c.	
Thirteenth avenue, from Eleventh to Sixteenth streets; P. Farley	5,688 00
Forty-third street, from Second to Third avenue; Owen Gearty	17,474 80
Seventieth street, from Third avenue to East River; John S. Masterson	38,295 00
Ninety-third street, from Second to First avenue; J. Salisbury, Jr.	14,990 00
Ninety-sixth street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard; John T. Doyle	20,802 50
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; John T. Doyle	8,778 25
Flagging, Curbing, &c.	
Third avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth street; M. Cronin	2,026 00
Avenue D, from Eleventh to Thirteenth street, and Eleventh street, from Avenue D to East River; Terence Smith	1,854 00
Third street, from Goerck street to East River; Thomas Gearty	1,999 50
South side Thirty-fourth street, between Lexington and Eleventh avenues; Thomas Gearty	1,155 00
North side Fifty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; John Slattery	1,200 75
North side Fifty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; M. Cronin	1,885 00
Paving.	
Bank street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; W. A. Cumming	2,868 00
Third street, from Goerck street to East River; Owen Gearty	4,418 00
Eleventh street, from near Avenue D to East River; M. Baird	3,064 50
Thirty-first street, between Eleventh and Lexington avenues; W. A. Cumming	3,065 00
Forty-third street, between Madison avenue and Grand Central Depot; W. A. Cumming	1,361 50
Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; W. A. Cumming	6,017 00
Fifty-sixth street, between First avenue and East River; W. A. Cumming	5,322 00
Eighty-eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; W. A. Cumming	6,414 00
One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, between Boulevard and Hudson River; W. A. Cumming	5,747 00
Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth streets; D. McGrath	24,947 50
Thirteenth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; W. A. Cumming	1,585 00
Total	$222,186 40

Contracts not yet Awarded.—Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Third street, from Third to Fifth avenue. Paving Twenty-fourth street from Eleventh avenue to North River.

Works Withdrawn.—Flagging Fifty-first street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and on south side, between Eleventh avenue and North River.

Opening Postponed.—Paving Thirty-sixth street from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

Proposal Opened and Contract Awarded this day.—Regulating and paving Worth street from Broadway to Chatham street, and intersecting streets one block each way; lowest bidder, Owen Gearty; amount, $25,814 77.

The contract for paving Worth street was awarded to Owen Gearty at the following prices: Granite pavement, $2 51 per yard; curbing and guttering, 75 cents; flagging sidewalks, 25 cents; bridge stone, 70 cents. His sureties are Thomas Gearty and James Gearty.

RUMORED INDICTMENT OF CONTROLLER GREEN.

It was pretty extensively rumored around the City Hall and General Sessions Court, yesterday, that the Grand Jury were about to consider charges against Controller Green, with the view of finding an indictment. The charges are said to be for malfeasance in office in connection with certain transactions between the Controller and the Bureau of Charities and Correction. Assistant District Attorney Russell and Chief Clerk Clark, when questioned on the subject, declined to say whether there was any truth in the rumor, but did not actually deny it. It is very probable, however, that there is some truth in the rumor that charges have been presented, and a consultation which was held between Assistant District Attorneys Russell and Allen, Recorder Hackett, and the foreman of the Grand Jury is said to have had reference to the matter under consideration by the Grand Jury. The attachés of the District Attorney's office admitted having heard the rumor, but the Controller, when questioned on the subject, professed his entire ignorance of the proceedings.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Shortly after Mayor Havemeyer arrived at his office yesterday, he learned that the Brooklyn Common Council had voted $2,000,000 toward completing the East River Bridge. The gentleman who brought the information, asked the Mayor, in the presence of a TIMES reporter, if he would not advise the New-York City Fathers to do likewise?

"No," replied the Mayor, angrily, "never, sir, never. The bridge is a shameful swindle. What have they done with all the money? All that you can see for the $5,000,000 they say they have spent, is two towers, and one of them is only half built. I believe if they ever do build the bridge, it will fall."

The Mayor's anger seemed to increase at this extraordinary reflection. After a pause he continued: "I'll be —— before I ever sign a warrant for the Bridge Company. I think the bridge enterprise is a big steal. We have swindles enough here without submitting to a Brooklyn swindle. We have our new Court-house, and we don't want a bridge swindle. I shall advise the Common Council not to authorize a cent for the bridge, and if they do I shall veto their resolution."

This closed the interview.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Custom-house authorities have received a communication from the Treasury Department, announcing the appointment by Secretary Bristow of a new Civil Service Examining Board, for the purpose of examining candidates for vacancies in the Appraiser's Department. The board represents three divisions of the Customs service, its members having been selected from the Collector's Department, the Appraiser's Department, and the Naval Office. It consists of Col. Silas W. Burt, Special Deputy Naval Officer, Chairman; Special Deputy Collector John R. Lydecker, and Assistant Appraiser D. C. Sturges. Two vacancies already exist in the Appraiser's Department, the salary of one position being $1,200, and of the other $2,500. Examinations for filling these places will be made at an early day.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

The Cunard steam-ship Saragossa, which reached Boston on Wednesday last, is a new vessel, and this is the first trip she has made across the ocean. Her tonnage is 2,400, and her engines are of 400-horse-power. As these figures indicate, she is somewhat smaller than other steamers of the line. Nevertheless she is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and as commodious and comfortable to passengers as any. The latest improvements are, of course, introduced in her construction, and in point of safety and speed she will do her part in maintaining the reputation of the line. She was built by J. & G. Thompson, on the Clyde. She brought thirty-eight cabin passengers and 299 steerage passengers. The date of sailing from Queenstown was July 24.

WEDLOCK IN THE CITY HALL.

Patrick Egan, aged fifty-one, and Catherine McLoughlin, one year his senior, received Mayor Havemeyer's nuptial blessing yesterday. The marriage ceremony was hurriedly performed, but before the certificate was prepared the Mayor gazed at the bald head of the bridegroom.

"Ah," said Patrick, "you need not look at me, for I'm younger than you, anyhow."

"But I am married," suggested the Mayor.

The bridegroom was about to reply when he missed his spouse, who had reached the vestibule of the City Hall. He joined her in a moment, and was soon lost to view.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Charles Truman and James McManus quarreled in Essex Market yesterday, over some trivial matter. McManus drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Truman in the left jaw, inflicting a slight wound. McManus was arraigned before Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail for trial.

A BAVARIAN FESTIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

A society has recently been organized in this City, composed of the most prominent natives of Bavaria now residing in New-York, the purpose of which is to introduce the national annual festival of that country on this side of the water. Among the members are Martin Nachtman, President; George Clement, First Vice President; Joseph Stire, Second Vice President; John M. Remgruber, Secretary; Anton Sauer, Treasurer; George W. Sener, of the Germania Assembly Rooms, [illegible] Jacob Arborle. Arrangements have been completed to hold the first festival at Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on the 31st of August, the 1st and 2d of September, the same days that it occurs in the old country. On the first day a procession will be formed to parade the principal streets, those comprising it representing the different troops of Bavaria. On the second day a fair will be opened at the park, when all kinds of merchandise will be on exhibition for sale, and all the various Bavarian national games will be participated in, prizes being awarded in all to successful competitors. There will be athletic games played, among which will be jumping, bowling, swimming, &c. Sharp-shooting, dancing, and pyrotechnic exhibitions will be the order of the day.

On the last day the anniversary of the battle of Sedan will be celebrated, and the prizes distributed.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—MEETING OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at Dorschell's Hall, Tenth avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, Charles F. Bruder, President, in the chair. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, Mr. Bellamy, who acted as Secretary, read the following amendment to the constitution of the Central Committee, article 11, which reads as follows: "In case of the organization of more than one association in any Assembly District, each association shall be entitled to one member of the Executive Committee, but there shall be but one vote cast by each Assembly District in said committee, and hereafter, upon the request of any member of that committee, any vote taken therein shall be by districts."

Ex-Alderman Martin wanted it distinctly understood that there was no quarreling in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and that they did not want two organizations.

Mr. Hagan understood that they had voted on that question at their special meeting. They did not want two men to make one vote in the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bellamy, while not wishing to divide the district, thought that by the adoption of the amendment no difference would be made in their representation on the Executive Committee. He thought the association should take some action on it, so that it might be reported to the Central Committee.

Mr. Hagan said that the resolution passed last meeting night showed the sense of the meeting to be that they only wanted one organization.

Ex-Alderman Martin wanted to know which organization would have the vote in the Executive Committee, the Twelfth Ward or the Twenty-second, in case another organization was formed. They were intelligent, capable men, fully able to manage their own affairs. It was evident that the subject had been again brought up for the purpose of undoing what they had done at their last meeting. It was all nonsense, and the matter having once been disposed of, he did not see why it should be again introduced.

Mr. Harding also thought it unfair to bring the matter up again, after the decided action taken at the last meeting.

Mr. Conover said the proceedings of the last meeting could only be undone by reconsidering the vote, and the resolution passed on that occasion covered the entire ground.

Mr. Bellamy said it was a separate and distinct amendment from that passed upon at the last meeting. He therefore considered it his duty to bring it up again, so that the association might take action on the matter.

Mr. Hagan again contended that the matter had been disposed of at the last meeting.

Mr. Humphrey thought that the association could vote for the amendment without necessarily wishing to divide the district into two organizations. The question was then put to a vote, and it was resolved to lay the amendment to the constitution of the Central Committee on the table. The following resolution, proposed by Ex-Alderman Martin, was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there is no want of harmony in the Nineteenth Assembly District, any statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and that while we protest against any division of the district, we assert that every delegate of the association is a whole man, and entitled to cast a full vote as a member of any committee upon which he may be placed.

It was also resolved that the Secretary be directed to notify the members of the Executive Committee to meet on Monday evening, for the purpose of selecting the names of Inspectors, Marshals, and Supervisors for the ensuing election, the same to be reported to the organization for approval. A committee of five was then appointed to procure a suitable hall, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A regular meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth street, United States District Attorney Bliss presiding. The Executive Committee reported that, in accordance with a requirement of the constitution, they had undertaken the revision of the rolls of the association, and submitted a list of thirty-two members as having moved out of the district, and three deceased. After slight amendment the report was adopted, and the names ordered to be stricken from the roll. The Executive Committee also submitted a list of members and others recommended as the Republican inspectors of election and poll clerks. The list was received, and the committee authorized to present it to the Police Board for confirmation. After referring a large number of proposals for membership to the Committee on Admissions, the amendments to the constitution relative to the formation of district associations within the newly-annexed wards were taken into consideration under the head of miscellaneous business and adopted.

The following preamble and resolution was then offered and adopted:

Whereas, "Reformed" Tammany is making a desperate effort to regain the power which was taken from the Democracy on account of the fraudulent transactions of its leaders and its corrupt influence; and

Whereas, Tammany as a party has ever exerted its influence in opposition to every measure for the protection and preservation of the purity of the ballot, and is now exerting itself to control the Police Board,

Resolved, That in our opinion the movement is for party ends, and not for the public good; and that, judging from the past record of those in control of "Reformed" Tammany, so called, we have no faith in their motives or purposes, and that, in securing the conviction of Hugh Gardner, late President of the Board of Police, on a mere technical point, while omitting from their attack their own representative in the Board of Police, (who was equally guilty,) we recognize an attempt to crush an honest official for his earnest discharge of his duty, and not a desire to vindicate either the majesty of the law or the purity of the ballot-box.

Previous to the adoption of the resolution Mr. Bliss remarked that there could not be any question that it was the duty of the Ex-Commissioners to remove the man Sheridan, but they did, undoubtedly, commit a technical error in delaying to furnish him with the charges. It was through John Kelly's influence that Commissioner Duryee was not indicted for a like offense, he having voted for the dismissal of Sheridan, a fact which the records of the Police Board could testify to. It may be proved, continued Mr. Bliss, to John Kelly's cost, they he and his colleagues were engaged in procuring false testimony which was used in this prosecution for false political motives, and it may also be proved that they have deliberately proposed to certain inspectors of election that if they would testify falsely in the case, they, John Kelly & Co., would cease to persecute them, the inspectors.

THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting at its rooms, No 284 Grand street, last night, when James O. Ellery presided, and sixty-two names were added to the roll of membership. In pursuance of a report of the Executive Committee, about thirty names were stricken from the roll, composed of those removed from the district, and deceased members. Fifty others were charged with being renegades, in having turned Democrats, and a committee of five was appointed to investigate and to report the result of the inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of the indicted members at the next meeting. If found guilty their names will be stricken from the roll. The committee was composed of Messrs. E. Elliott, F. Steplin, D. Swartz, F. Clark, and F. Tailor. The remainder of the proceeding was confined to the transaction of routine business and the discussion of measures of reorganization, with a view of preparing for the Fall campaign. The Sixth Assembly District Association is at present composed of about 500 members.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last night at No. 453 Fourth avenue. The only thing of importance introduced was the offering of the following resolution by Mr. Wm. F. Trask, from the Sixteenth District:

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who now holds office in the Legislative Department of the City Government.

Several members thought the resolution a very sweeping one, and on motion it was laid on the table for future consideration.

THE DOG POUND.

The number of dogs taken to the pound every day is increasing. By 9 o'clock yesterday morning six wagon loads had been delivered, and by evening at least 400 dogs had been received. Complaints have been made that fine dogs have been taken by the catchers, which they failed to deliver at the pound. Capt. Marriott says he will investigate the matter and discharge any man he detects in acting in bad faith. The next execution will take place to-day.

A CONFUSION OF NAMES.

Yesterday forenoon a report was circulated that Mr. William B. Astor, of this City, had been shot and killed by a man named Young. As the news was bulletined at the Merchants' Exchange it was generally believed. It turned out, however, that the man who was shot was a wealthy stock owner of Texas of that name.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A free excursion for the children of the Eighth Ward, Saturday, to Oriental Grove, Long Island.

The Messrs. Leavitt will hold the Fall book-trade sale at Clinton Hall, on Sept. 10. It will probably last ten days.

The steam-ship Thuringia, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took out 27,127 letters and forty-six bags of papers.

The Lady's Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union have their annual picnic at Sulzer's East River Park, Eighty-fourth street, this afternoon and evening.

Mr. N. Jovanovitch, of Belgrade, Servia, will read a paper on Montenegro, a sketch of its present condition and past history, before the Liberal Club this evening.

Controller Green has transmitted circulars to the heads of departments, notifying them to furnish him with estimates of the amounts necessary to maintain each during the year 1875.

Andrew St. Lutz, aged thirty-five, of Hoboken, N. J. fell out of his wagon opposite No. 61 Lispenard street, last evening, and fractured his right arm. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The Bureau of Charities has removed its office from No. 66 Third avenue, to Room No. 70 Bible House, where all communications on matters connected with the bureau should be addressed.

John Roolsten was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with malicious mischief in breaking the show-case of John Reichart, No. 484 Hudson street.

Two cases of small-pox were reported to the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday, at No. 1,112 Second avenue, the patients being Mary McCarthy, aged two and a half years, and John McCarthy, aged eighteen days.

The firm of Holmes & Lissberger, dealers in metals, of Pearl street, which suspended last week, have not yet finished the statement of their affairs. Mr. Lissberger says he thinks there is a probability of a settlement with the creditors.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association have a reception on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Select readings will be given by Miss H. E. Haskins, of Boston, and the music of the occasion will be furnished by Prof. Robert Elder.

George Ebbitt was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to rob John O'Connor, of No. 1,173 Second avenue, while he was asleep on the stoop of a house near Second street, in Second avenue.

At the last meeting of the Fire Commissioners, Commissioner Perley reported that the Chief of the Chicago Fire Department had requested that the board would detail the instructor of the Corps of Sappers and Miners to Chicago, for a short time, to aid them in organizing a similar corps.

Annie Clifford and Catherine Rice were held in $1,500 bail each by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with robbing a sailor named Karl Kubetzki out of $50, at No. 33 Bowery, on Wednesday night. Kubetzki was sent to the House of Detention, to be held as a witness.

George W. Bank, aged twenty-four, of No. West Seventeenth street, died suddenly last evening, while on board the barge Wm. Meyers, returning from the picnic of the Linwood Club, at Dudley's Grove. The body of the deceased was taken to his home, and Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Yesterday Company K of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Capt. B. W. Spencer, went to East Passaic, N. J., where they will go into camp until Monday. The camp is intended strictly for discipline and instruction. To-morrow evening the citizens of Passaic will give their military visitors a hop.

In yesterday's TIMES appeared an account of the running over of a boy named Kamp by Hymes H. Lowenthal. It was inadvertently stated that Mr. Lowenthal was a truck driver, and was held to await the result of the boy's injuries at Essex Market Police Court. Mr. Lowenthal is a lawyer, and gave bail to appear for trial. The boy ran under the horse's legs, and was knocked down, and only slightly injured.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Samuels, a sailor, while drunk yesterday morning, fell overboard at Harbeck's Stores, and was drowned.

John H. Bullner, keeper of a liquor saloon, at the corner of Grand and First streets, had his license revoked yesterday.

The Board of Health yesterday authorized the Sanitary Superintendent to size all the unripe fruit exposed for sale in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health yesterday removed Offal Contractor Clark, and gave the contract for removing offal, &c., to Charles Swift & Co., at $23,000 a year. The new award was made after much exciting debate.

Miss Mary E. Carroll, of No. 300 Van Brunt street, died under suspicious circumstances on Monday. Yesterday the jury found that her death resulted from hemorrhage consequent on the birth of a child which had died and been thrown into a vacant lot in the vicinity.

The telegraph line between Police Head-quarters and the Penitentiary was finished yesterday at a cost of $709. It is proposed to have another line from the Raymond Street Jail, which would be of much service in preventing an escape of prisoners, and the suppression of any riot which might arise in the jail.

STATEN ISLAND.

Since the old Board of Health of Richmond County was abolished there has been no record kept of the vital statistics of the county, as no provision has been made for it.

Fourteen licenses have thus far been granted by the Board of Excise of the village of New-Brighton. The applications are scrutinized very closely, and a considerable number have been rejected.

The three Staten Island boatmen, William Decker, John Van Pelt, and Samuel Holmes, who assaulted and beat Mr. Frank Dunlop, of Hoboken, and broke one of his legs, while he was returning home from Elm Park on Sunday last, were arraigned before Justice Middlebrook, yesterday, at Port Richmond, and held in $500 bail each to appear for trial.

The proposal of Mr. John C. Bancker for macadamizing certain streets in the village of New-Brighton has been accepted by the village Trustees, he being the lowest bidder for the work. His price is $1 59 per ton for the broken stone, and the work is to be completed within forty-five days from the time of the commencement. He furnishes two sureties, who are to qualify for $6,000 each.

There appears to be general dissatisfaction among the landholders about the island regarding the assessment of property at its full valuation. According to the last assessments the valuations in the various townships have been raised as follows: In Southfield, three times as much as last year; Northfield, two and one-half and three times as much; Westfield, three times as much; Middletown, three and four times as much; Castleton, one and one-half times as much.

The subject of the November election is already being agitated among the politicians of Richmond County. There are now a score or more of candidates talked about, some of the most prominent among them being the following: In the Republican Party, for Assembly, are Benjamin F. Morris and W. H. Allen, of Middletown; Cyrus Good, of Northfield, and D. Archie Pell and Richard Cunliff, of Castleton. In the Democratic Party, for Assembly, are Stephen D. Stephens, (the last Representative,) of Southfield; John Decker, of Northfield, and George Ellis, of Westfield. The most prominent candidates for the District Attorneyship are: Mr. Cronck, of Northfield; Theodore Vermilye, of Castleton, and S. F. Rawson, the present incumbent. The latter, should he receive the nomination, will, doubtless, be elected, as his record is good.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. John H. Frankland has disposed of his interest in the *Westchester News*, published at White Plains, to his partner, Wm. D. Briggs, who has assumed the sole control of the paper.

A new avenue, eighty feet wide, has been laid out from Unionville to Kensico. At Unionville it will run through the fine farm of Mr. John D. Powell, about eighty rods east of the Harlem Railroad. The new road will be about three miles long, and will be a great convenience to the farmers residing in that section of the county.

A stage line was recently established between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, connecting with trains on the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads. The success of the line has induced the proprietor to establish another line between Mount Vernon, East Chester, Pelham Bridge, and City Island, so that persons can now cross between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River, passing through the villages named.

LONG ISLAND.

There are at present eleven prisoners confined in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, five of them awaiting trial for burglary and robbery.

The best point at which to dig the proposed new inlet at Atlanticville is still the subject of earnest discussion among the residents of the region adjacent to Shinnecock Bay. A special committee has now been appointed to make a survey and select the spot.

Three young men have been arrested in Riverhead by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with applying spirits of turpentine to a cat. The case has been tried once before Justice Benjamin and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The contest for the nomination as Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Queens County at the coming Fall election appears to be now narrowed down to two persons—Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing, the present incumbent, and John Fleming, a well-known lawyer of Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Industrial Exposition will open on the 17th inst.

The Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, have invited the children of the asylums in Newark to go upon an excursion to Rockaway.

Edward Buckley was arrested in Newark yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. It subsequently transpired that he had stolen $40 from a store-keeper, of Newark. He is held to answer a charge of larceny.

Patrick Murphy had an arm blown off and sustained other serious injuries by the premature explosion of a blast, while he was engaged in digging a well in Bayonne, yesterday. He was taken to St. Francis' Hospital, in Jersey City.

At a late hour Wednesday night, Tunis Newman, steward of the steamer Eagle, while walking on the string piece of the dock at Hoboken, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and taken to the Morgue in Hoboken.

A boy named William Jones, son of Capt. Jones, of the canal-boat E. B. Armstrong, now lying at the Erie Railway grain dock, foot of Thirteenth street, Jersey City, accidentally fell from his father's boat into the water, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered.

Two boys, named John Miller and Frank Stahl, aged respectively ten and nine years, were arrested in Union Hill, yesterday, for pouring a dipper full of boiling tar down the back of a little girl named Frances Watthover. The young miscreants were committed in default of bail. The girl's sufferings are intense, although her condition is not considered dangerous.

Patrick Rowe, a laborer, employed at the Weehawken Coal Docks, was drowned last evening while bathing in the river. He went down to the end of dock to wash himself, and being unable to swim he tied a rope around his body, and fastening the other end to the dock, lowered himself to the water. In a few minutes the rope slipped, and he sank to the bottom. His body has not yet been recovered.

A committee of the Newark Board of Education, appointed to ascertain what becomes of the "pin money" taken in for damaged books, have reported that no returns of such moneys have been made, but that such sums have been expended by persons in charge of the schools in payment of trifling repairs and minor school expenses. The committee recommended that hereafter the money be accounted for.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

HIS CHIEF ACCUSER COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MALICIOUS LIBEL.

Officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, appeared before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant, charging Daniel Norton, alias Edward L. Martin, with malicious libel. As already published in THE TIMES, Mr. Wm. F. Tice, of Fulton street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a tray of diamond rings by some thieves about three years ago. The robbery was committed in the afternoon, and the thieves escaped with their booty. Nothing further was heard of them, and the case had been "dropped" by the detectives, when the following letter was received by the Chief of Police in Brooklyn, and which had the effect of again calling attention to the matter:

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1874.

To Superintendent of Police, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: I have positive information that Officer Quigley of the Eighth Police Precinct, New-York City, is the man who snatched the diamond rings from Tice's jewelry store, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, some years ago. He was also the principal in a like robbery of a diamond cross, in Hudson street, New-York, for which his confederates, two in number, were sent to States Prison some three or four years ago. Officer Quigley was then known by the name of "Snatcher Dan." He is now under Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct Station. I understand that the Fulton avenue jeweler can identify the man who snatched his diamonds. Why not have Mr. Tice come to the Eighth Precinct Station-house and ask for Officer Quigley? I am certain he can identify him. I consider it an outrage to have such a notorious thief a guardian of the peace. This "Snatcher Dan"—Officer Quigley—is well known to the thieves of the Eighth Ward, and I assure you if you send an officer to New-York with Mr. Tice you will return with an important prisoner. These are all facts, not guess-work.

I remain yours, respectfully,

EDWARD L. MARTIN.

Mr. Tice came over to the Eighth Precinct, and on seeing Officer Quigley said he thought he identified him as one of the parties who was in his store at the time of the robbery. Afterward, however, he stated that he could not be at all positive, and on the officer proving where he was about that period the case was dismissed. Quigley, on learning who it was that wrote the letter accusing him as a thief, had Norton, alias "Martin," arrested.

When cross-examined yesterday, Norton admitted having written the above letter; also, that he had his information from Quigley's associates. He declined emphatically to give their names, however, giving as his reason that he was bound over to secrecy, and would go to prison in preference.

Justice Morgan then said: Norton, you have made a most serious charge against an officer of the Police force, and must either produce your witnesses in support of the accusation you have made, or go to trial on the charge of malicious libel which he has made against you.

Norton (doggedly)—Well, then, I'll go to jail before I tell their names; that's all.

He was then committed for trial. Norton admitted that he wanted to get Quigley "broke." Capt. Williams states that early in May last he detailed Quigley to work up a case of robbery against Norton, who was strongly suspected of it. On the 23d of May a disorderly house was broken up, and among those arrested was Norton. On the way to the Station-house Quigley incautiously remarked to Norton that he just wanted him on a highway robbery case. Norton was discharged at court on paying a fine of $10, and the Capt. thinks that Norton and his friends tried to break Quigley, and so put him beyond possibility of working up the case against Norton.

CHILDREN BITTEN BY VICIOUS DOGS.

Mary A. Cunningham, a child, whose parents reside at No. 130 Clinton place, was bitten by a vicious dog, last evening, in front of her house. The dog was killed by Patrolman Johnson, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

Samuel Barton, aged ten, of No. 336 West Twenty-fourth street, was bitten by a mad dog last evening, and Patrolman Smith, of the Sixteenth Precinct, killed the dog.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE WAREHOUSES.

The two committees of the Cotton Exchange are proceeding rapidly toward the accomplishment of the work intrusted to them. They hope soon to have secured sites for the cotton warehouses proposed to be established in the harbor. They have invited proposals for warehouses of a capacity sufficient to admit the storage of one or two hundred bales, and also for two cotton presses, with yards large enough to give full room for sampling and mending. The warehouses are to be fire-proof, and properly partitioned, so as to effectually guard against an extensive conflagration. These improvements, it is estimated, will cost some $500,000.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

Catherine Hester, of Jersey City, while riding in a Greenwich street car, felt a man's hand in her pocket, then missed her pocket-book, containing seventy-five cents, and turned and saw Geo. Williams, of No. 214 Canal street, a Washington Market carrier, aged thirty-two, hurriedly leaving the car. She immediately gave chase, hailing the Police as she went along. An officer of the Sixth Precinct effected the arrest of the fugitive. The pocket-book was found in his possession. He was committed by Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, in default of $1,500 bail.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, daughter, and maid, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Buller, Mrs. M. Murray and daughter, Mrs. L. Lanier and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Oliver and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Goldsbrough, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Buscher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, two children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grundy, Capt. H. Lieber, United States Army, and lady, Mrs. R. B. Sumner and daughter, Miss J. Folger, Miss Julia Wood, Miss Alice Sheridan, Miss Clara Hollingsworth, Mrs. H. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parmley, Mr. Richard J. Herberts, W. Waurick, B. W. Jones, R. M. Johnstone, W. G. Hitchcock, Ehrard A. Ahl, Hy Spelling, Adolpho Sceibe, Jno. W. Labourrae, Jas. Coxen, Wm. Makin, Ernest Beyer, J. F. B. Suffield, R. Auffin Orat, G. Stellway, Jno. Jermen, Jno. J. Courtney, Geo. W. Dixon, Jas. A. Bayard, Wm. Bottomby, Herbert Le Buckley, Jas. Buchan, Jr., Jos. G. Russell, W. N. Monies, Emile De Sweet, Geo. H. Macklin, J. H. Hobson, N. W. Frost, Thos. Brown, F. H. Sweet, C. H. Sweet, P. P. Clark, Hy Blumenfeld, Benj. Simon, W. B. Shackelton, Silas Ousterout, Wm. F. Staunton, Geo. A. Denig, Robt. MacCormac, W. Hurtado, Eugene Simon.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. M. A. Bartlett, Miss Sofia G. Hamilton, Wm. S. Carpenter, H. B. Bruen, Miss Agathe Friedrichsen, Jas. H. Rush, Elliot Clark, Manuel Gonzales, M. Gonzales, Chas. Gonzales, Juan Van Atmur, W. H. Redding, Fredrico Canton, A. C. Atam, Manuel Linas, Lorenzo Cay.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Dr. E. B. Allan and lady, Mrs. J. M. B. McClellan, Mrs. Cole and daughter, Mr. N. Van Renchler and lady, Mr. Perkins and lady, A. C. Getshell, Wm. Creary, John Hausman.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, from Glasgow.—Capt. Getchell, Mr. Trott, Henry R. Hart, Walter Hart, Wm. Renfrew, Samuel Semple, Wm. Meikle, Alex. O Laird.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Mrs. Emily Brad, P. Mones, P. J. Mones, Serges De la Vega, J. C. Hernandez, E. Aventava and five Chinamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:02 | Sun sets....7:09 | Moon rises 12:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...[illegible] | Gov. Island...[illegible] | [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Aug. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, (Ger.,) Fransen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Frances Antonio, (Ital.,) Vaggi, Cork, for orders, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Albatross, (Ger.,) Hannes, Riga, Rus., Funch, Edye & Co.; Dryaden, (Norw.,) Schach, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; St. Anna and Maria, (Ital.,) Starita, Venice, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kohinoor, (Br.,) Cooper, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.

Brigs K. Suppicich, (Ger.,) Plagens, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Mattano, Connaughton, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.; Neponset, Strout, Santander, Sp., Miller & Houghton; Eleanor Miller, (Br.,) Hill, Rosario, W. H. T. Hughes; Hattie Pettis, (Br.,) Pettis, Oporto, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and Port Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Kate E. Buchanan, Chas. Wilson, Houston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Israel Snow, Hatch, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, Port Johnson, Heney & Parker; Robert Ross, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Heden, Robinson, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 22, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; was detained 14 hours off the Banks by fog. Aug. 3, lat. 42 51, lon. 58 59, passed a German bark showing signal letters Q D C H bound W.; 4th, lat. 41 48, lon. 63 69, passed bark Kate Williams, bound W.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool July 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse., 81 cabin and 202 steerage passengers to C. G. Franckiyn. Aug. 4, at 7 P. M., lat. 41 10, lon. 64 30, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow July 24, via Larne 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ship Celestial Empire, Stewart, Liverpool.

Bark Snow Queen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Roy, Havre June 27, in ballast to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Berger, (Russ.,) Store, Antwerp June 14, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Menton, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bristol June 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye, & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Leviathan, (Norw.,) Terjesen, Liverpool June 2, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Martino Clinto, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trapani 58 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Lauro, Story & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 29.

Bark Carpione, (Ital.,) Sturleze, Bristol 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Madagascar, (Aust.,) Rodovani, Leith 41 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Barrow 58 ds., with empty barrels to order.

Brig Armida, (Ital.,) Petreluzzi, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar June 24.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Mantle, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, Garrison, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with 98 blocks building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Annie, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. William A. Low, Carman, Virginia.
Schr. Anna Leland, Smith, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., with piling to Wilson & Godfrey.
Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Yankee Blade, Rich, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. J. K. Mundell, Beckwith, New London, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Charley Miller, Doane, Providence.
Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence.
Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Nixon, Providence.
Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Garlick, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staples, Stonington.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford.
Schr. Benjamin English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. M Vassar, Winchester, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. B. Darling, Pendleton, Pawtucket.
Schr. A. Crandell, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Portland, Ct.
Schr. Luna, Wells, Stoney Brook.
WIND—Sunset, light, south; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Thuringia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana, via Nassau; bark Brema, for Hamburg; brig Henry Perkins, for St. Johns, N. F.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, New-York; Richard Willing, Philadelphia; schrs. James W. Boyle, New-York; A. F. Kindberg, New-York; A. P. Cramer, Bridgeport; Wm. Allen, New-York; Charles Woolsey, New-Haven; M. E. Byard, New-York; Lothe, Boston. Cld. steamers Falcon, Charleston; John Hopkins, Boston; Commerce, North Carolina; Josephine Thomson, New-York; Richard Willing, Philadelphia; bark Seste Dubrograchi, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; J. G. Norwood, Camden, Me.; brig Durnham, Portland, Me.; schrs. Lewis Ehrman, Charleston; Charles Morford, Charleston; Henri Norwell, Boston; A. W. Fisk, Boston; Belle Hardy, Boston; Hattie Baker, Boston; Wyoming, Newburyport. Sld. brig Chesapeake, Demarara.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamers Flag, Foster, from Charleston; Neptune, Berry, from New-York; barkentine Mary McKee, Share, from Philadelphia; schrs. Abbie Bursley, Parker, from Brunswick, Ga.; Adriana, Walston, from Barnegat; Muzkee, McClintock; Eliza B. Emery, Clayton; J. H. Bartlett, Bartlett; Martha Walsh, Hand; Florence and Lillian, Jones; Addie Corson, Corson; E. T. Cottingham, Ayres; and Caroline Kienzle, Brower, from Philadelphia; James Holmes, Ryder, from Rondout; George M. Brainerd, Crockett, from Weehawken; steamer Wm. Lawrence, Kent, from Baltimore; schrs. Mary Collins, Collins, from Darien; Thomas N. Stone, Parvero, from Alexandria; Abby Dunn, Fountain, from do.; Addie Blaisdell, Bearse, from Baltimore; Marcia S. Lewis, Lewis, from Philadelphia; Mary Munroe, Hall, from do.; R. H. Huntley, Huckins, from Poughkeepsie; Polas, Shackford, from Weehawken; H. E. Williams, Verill, from Hoboken; C. L. Vandervort, Kelley, from do.

Below, coming up, schrs. Charles E. Morrison and Julia A. Brown.

Cld. schrs. Edward A. D. Hart, Hodgdon, for Baracoa; R. M. Hayward, Doan, for Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Albertine.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. schr. Mykorer. Sld. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore; brig Maria Wheeler, New-York; schr. John Douglas, New-York. Arr. schr. Jennie Slout, New-York; Kate D. Turner, Philadelphia. Sld. steamer Worcester, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug 6.—Arr. bark Antonio Maria, from New Castle, for orders.

Sld. bark Antonio Maria, Baltimore.

In the Roads, bark Wild Huntress, Richmond, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 6.—The bark Cronstadt remains as before reported.

The brig William H. Parks and several schrs. are in the harbor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Cld. steam-ship Alice, for Liverpool; bark Eleanor, for Bordeaux.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ships Carondelet, from New-York, and Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; bark Adella C. Adams, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship City of Houston.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 6.—Passed down, steamer Florida, for Providence; barkentine Kiote, for Trieste; schr. Elvie Davis, for Boston; steamers Abbotsford, for Liverpool, and Lancaster for Boston; bark Emma, for Dunkirk; schrs. Charles E. Smith, for Boston; and Sallie Mair, for Boston.

Passed up schrs. John Ross, from Bath; Westmoreland, from Providence, having been aground on the Pea Patch; brig V. Merrick, from the West Indies.

The steamer Vaderland, for Antwerp, is at anchor above here; also bark Kalb, for Trieste. One brig and two schrs. are coming up.

The United States steamer Dispatch, with the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, via Fortress Monroe, passed here for Philadelphia this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—About the same hour this morning the American Line steamer Abbotsford sld. for Liverpool, and the Red Star Vaderland for Antwerp. Their cargoes include 100,000 bushels of wheat and corn and 3,000 barrels of flour.

Cld. schr. Young Teaser, for Fall River.

Arr. steam-ship Perkiomen, from Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 5.—Arr. ship Adaline, New-Bedford, for Musquash, N. B.; schrs. Sallie B., Philadelphia, for Boston; Anna Bell, Hyer, do., for Lynn; Siak, New-York, for Machias; J. and H. Crowley, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Union Belle, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Abbie S. Emery, Vinal Haven, for New-York; Mary, Lancesville, for do.; Arthur Burton, Boston, for Port Johnson; Rhodella Blew, Bangor, for Savannah; Annie W., (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., to Fall River, for orders; Carrie, (Br.,) do., to Pawtucket, for orders.

Passed by, schrs. Iowa, Jordan, Bangor, for Providence; Com. Kearney, Mason, Calais, for do.; Duroc, Ryder, Bangor, for Wareham.

Sld. schrs. Rhodella Blew, A. S. Emery, Carrie, (Br.,) Annie W., (Br.,) Arthur Burton, and Mary Mellen.

Wind, N. N. E., fresh; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Sld. for the United States, Trafik, Clio, Erna, Alert, Iris, and Emerald Isle.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., Orpheus, Fritz, Fanny J. McLellan, Vincenzo, Havfruen, Sirene, City of Bangor, Farwell, Bjorviken, Luigia P. 5th, Vidfarne, Lorena, and Aifaria. 6th, Hudson, Giacomo, Mortola, Garland, Guiseppe Verdi.

MOVILLE, Aug. 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Ritchie, from Montreal July 22, via Halifax 29th, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Aug. 6.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York July 22, reached here to-day.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—Sld. steam-ship Nederland, for Philadelphia.

CARDIFF, Aug. 5—P. M.—Sld. steam-ship Glamorgan, Laybourne, New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE OF GAYLER'S
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY, WITH THE [illegible]